12/5/62

CODE

1 - Original
1 - Yellow File Copy
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
1 - Section tickler

CABLEGRAM DEFERRED

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-46855)

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

BOOK REVIEWS.

REMYLET NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, ONE NINE SIX TWO, SAME CAPTION. SUCAB WHEN BOOK FORWARDED.

28137

AWG:KSC
(9)

62-46855-215

DEC- 56

19 DEC 11 1962

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

VIA CABLEGRAM
DEC 5 1962
8:02PM BK

NR. 43
ENC. 1 cy
CK. gm
APPROVED BY:

IL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-3 (Rev. 10-16-62)

DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram ☒ Cablegram

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 12-7-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 707

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE. BOOK REVIEWS

REBUCAB DECEMBER 5 LAST.

BOOK SENT TO BUREAU TODAY VIA AIRMAIL, ATTENTION CENTRAL RESEARCH.

CHARLES W. BATES

RECEIVED: 4:26 PM JCF

Book received 12-10-62 Amb.

EX 109

REC 54

62- 46855-216

12 DEC 12 1962

cc- Mr. Gray

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

56 DEC 18 1962

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

ber 12, 1962

Title of Book THE KU KLUX KLAN IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Author ARNOLD S. RICE

Published by Public Affairs Press, Wash., D.C., 150 pp.; $3.25.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☒ General Investigative Division, J. B. (2710)		
☒ F.H.Freund	☑	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐

Book Reviews

Central Research

Book purchased by Admin. Div. for Civil Rights Section Div. 6. Being reviewed - FHF

REC- 18 62-46855-217

NOT RECORDED
12 DEC 18 1962

EX-116

Nature of Book: "What stands out most in this cataloging is not the strength of the Klan once it decides to toss its 'hoods in the ring' but the victorious fights of anti-Klan politicians, even in the deepest South."

54 DEC 26 1962

5 - file 62-46855

Mr. W. C. Sullivan December 7, 1962

R. W. Smith

"SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE"
BOOK BY J. Z. MACDONALD
THE SPIRIT BOOK COMPANY
BOX 611
SOUTH HOUSTON, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

By letter, 11/27/62, entitled "Book - Spirit of Attitude, Security Matter," Dallas submitted a copy of captioned book for whatever disposition the Bureau desired. The book had been furnished to Dallas by [redacted] San Angelo Public School, who advised that [redacted] were of the opinion that it followed the Communist Party line.

b6
b7C

Author

[redacted]

Bureau files also disclose that, as of 1954, one John Z. MacDonald was listed as associate editor of "The South-West Freethinkers' News," a poorly prepared, mimeographed newsletter produced in Dallas which was anti-Catholic and anti-religious in content. (62-10162-1X1)

Book

Captioned book is a disjointed, rambling, incoherent presentation of MacDonald's irrational views on "spirit" written in psuedo-psychological jargon. It can, in no way, be construed as following the Communist Party line. In fact, no real sense or meaning can be derived from it. On pages 94-95, MacDonald refers to the post card incident which figured in the sedition investigation 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 11 1962

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M. A. Jones
AWG:esc
(9)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith

1- Miss Butler
1-A. W. Gray

1-Section tickler
1-Book file (62-46855)

53 DEC 13 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

DATE: 12/17/62

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - D.J. Brennan
1 - Wannall
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Keating
1 - Whitson
1 - Schwartz

Review of captioned book by Central Research was set forth in memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan 12/13/62. Purpose of instant memorandum is to furnish results of file reviews concerning four cases on which author has commented.

Gerhardt Alois Westrick
Espionage - Germany
65-10325

Hyde's book alleges that British Security Coordination (BSC) under leadership of Sir William Stephenson caused an expose of Westrick to be printed by "New York Herald Tribune" (NYHT) causing so much public reaction that FBI had to provide 24-hour guard for Westrick. Book also alleges Stephenson prompted FBI to ask State Department to request Westrick's recall by Germany for pursuing unfriendly activities as Commercial Attache, German Consulate, N. Y.

Comment:

Westrick arrived in U.S. in 3/40 and was under Bureau investigation by 4/40. Investigation of Westrick was ordered specifically by the Director at request of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Treasury and State Departments were kept advised of our investigative results.

On 8/1/40 NYHT published article exposing Westrick's activities causing strong public reaction. Westrick requested FBI protection as official member of German consular staff. Such protection was declined and we referred Westrick to local authorities. Subsequently, at request of State Department, arrangements were made for NYO to contact local police and arrange police protection for Westrick's estate at Scarsdale, New York.

NYHT article was prompted by Arthur Goldsmith of the League for Fair Play, a group organized to fight anti-Semitic influences. Goldsmith, a contact of NYO, advised SAC, New York, that he was responsible for furnishing information to NYHT.

62-46855
LFS:vms
(11)

62-46855-218

53 MAR 11 1963

EX-103

10 DEC 27 1962

55 JAN 3 1963

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
62-46855

Bufiles contain no information indicating State Department requested Westrick's recall or that we asked State Department to do so. On the contrary, we learned of Westrick's confidential plans to depart from U.S. shortly after NYHT article appeared and we so advised State Department on 8/15/40. He departed U.S. from San Francisco on 8/19/40.

Velvalee Dickinson
Espionage - Germany
100-81112

Hyde's book alleges that it was Stephenson who put FBI on trail of Velvalee Dickinson.

Comment:

Case began when on 2/24/42 British (Stephenson) furnished FBI Photostat of letter dated 2/1/42 from individual in Portland, Oregon, to another in Argentina. This was the extent of the British involvement in this case. FBI Laboratory by memorandum 3/30/42 set out results of their examination of the letter calling attention to highly suspicious nature of the communication. Subsequent extensive investigation by Bureau led to identification and conviction of subject.

Kurt Frederick Ludwig
Espionage - Germany
65-33780

Hyde alleges that Stephenson's organization uncovered German espionage ring involving Ludwig and provided missing link in investigation when Stephenson obtained Ludwig's name and address causing Unknown Subject "Joe K." to be identified as Ludwig.

Comment:

Bureau investigation leading to the identification of Ludwig had begun in 1939, almost two years before Bermuda censorship furnished any material in this case. It is true that much valuable

material was received from the British in this case and specifically from Bermuda censorship. However, the facts are that Bureau's attention had been drawn to Ludwig independently of information received from British as a result of important material found among effects of another German agent who died after being struck by an automobile in New York City on 3/18/41. Independent Bureau investigation had positively identified Ludwig as identical with Unknown Subject "Joe K." by 5/28/41 and had made probable identification as early as 5/12/41. The first communication from British which mentioned Fred Ludwig as in contact with Nazi agents in Europe was dated 6/4/41 and was received 6/7/41. This communication made no reference to Unknown Subject "Joe K." It may be that British, not knowing what our investigation had produced, believed that their memorandum of 6/4/41 was our first information concerning Ludwig. The British memorandum of 6/4/41 apparently crossed in the mail with our memorandum dated 6/6/41 which advised British that Ludwig was identical to Unknown Subject "Joe K."

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION ~~AUTHORITY~~ DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-20-2012

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GO
Memorandu

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 13, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

Book Reviews

Synopsis

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. It is biography of Sir William Stephenson, with emphasis on his activities as head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC) which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. The book is obvious attempt to glorify Stephenson and make it appear he was largely responsible for turning tide in World War II. Stephenson and British Intelligence are given major share of credit for success of all allied nations in fields of intelligence, counterespionage, detecting enemy saboteurs, and sabotage behind enemy lines during World War II. Stephenson is specifically credited with directing a vast range of British secret operations throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Director and FBI are mentioned prominently throughout the book. An artist's drawing of Director appears between pages 52 and 53. Director is praised for building FBI into renowned national institution, for early cooperation with BSC, but is criticized for "untenable position" of allegedly insisting upon retaining FBI monopoly of liaison with BSC. BSC is given credit for initiating some FBI investigations, and FBI is accused of reluctance to utilize double agents during early years of war and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation.

Bureau files are being checked in reference to the facts concerning the allegations made by author in regard to the specific cases mentioned by him and these will be made the subject of a separate memorandum.

Classified by SP1 GSK/aab
Declassify on: ~~DADR~~ 9-6-88
233738

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director. An additional memorandum will be submitted immediately upon completion of review of Bureau files relating to cases referred to by author.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Keating

See memo Wannall to Sullivan 12/17/62

JEK/aab
(13)

62-46855-219

REC-41
EX-116
JAN 3 1963

18 JAN 2 1963

58 JUN 17 1963

SECRET

Details

The Author

H Montgomery Hyde ~~SECRET~~

Harford Montgomery Hyde is author of captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. He was born in Ireland and is an attorney as well as author of several other books. His current work is an obvious and almost ridiculous effort to glorify Sir William Stephenson, former head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC), which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. Stephenson, for whom Hyde worked from 1941 to 1943, permitted Hyde to use his personal documents in the preparation of the book.

Hyde subsequently was attached to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force and, from 1950 to 1959 was a member of British Parliament representing North Belfast.

In 1941 Hyde praised the Director, whom he claimed to have met, and stated he felt FBI probably surpassed British intelligence. He requested interview with the Director in 1957 but the Director was not in his office at the time. His wife, from whom he is now divorced, gave a course in chamfering and related matters to Bureau employees in 1941 ~~(S)~~

Sir William S. Stephenson

As depicted by the author, Sir William S. Stephenson practically won World War II single-handedly. Stephenson, who was born near Winnipeg, Canada, 1/11/96 and who became a millionaire industrialist in England after World War I, is described by the author as the "master mind which directed a vast range of vitally important secret operations for Britain throughout the Western Hemisphere," for teaching Americans about foreign intelligence, and for promoting the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). (pp. 2 & 156) He is credited with arranging propaganda in the United States to overcome the isolationist views in America and paving the way for the United States to furnish Britain with 50 destroyers, 100 Flying Fortresses, a million rifles, and the Sperry bomb-sight before Pearl Harbor. (pp. 39 - 40) He is also credited with penetrating the Italian Embassy in Washington in the winter of 1940 - 41, including the obtaining of Italian naval ciphers, as well as obtaining the French naval cipher. (pp. 104-106).

Stephenson and his organization are further credited with combating German smuggling in the Western Hemisphere, disseminating anti-German propaganda, disclosing German-controlled businesses to the United States

~~SECRET~~

Government, detecting spies, and training agents for intelligence and subversive operations in enemy and enemy-occupied territory. Stephenson is also given credit for arranging for the protection of Igor Gouzenko, the code clerk who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and subsequently testified regarding Soviet espionage in Canada.

~~SECRET~~

Bureau files show that Stephenson was awarded the Medal of Merit by former President Harry Truman and that the award was made on the recommendation of William Donovan, former head of OSS. Files contain limited cordial correspondence with Stephenson. By letter dated 10/20/53 he advised the Director that the Bureau's "most generous and unstinted cooperation" with British intelligence was a matter of "the most explicit and positive record." By letter dated 11/28/62 from the Director, he was thanked for having furnished the Director with an inscribed copy of captioned book.

References to the Director

The book contains numerous references to the Director and an artist's drawing of the Director appears between pages 52 and 53. The Director is credited with developing the FBI into a renowned national institution (pp. 25 - 26); for the Bureau's pre-war cooperation with BSC (pp. 53 - 54); and for the early harmonious relations between the Bureau and BSC in Latin America. However, it is claimed that the Bureau's cooperation was motivated by the Director's ambition to promote the prestige and influence of the Bureau (pp. 54, 59) and that this led the Director into the "untenable position" of insisting that liaison with BSC be handled solely by the Bureau. The book alleges that it took a long while to convince the Director of the error of this position (p. 165) but that once American military intelligence agencies were authorized to contact BSC directly the Director abided by this decision. (pp. 165 - 166)

It is asserted that during the 18-month period of strained relations between the Bureau and BSC the Director was incorrect in his assumption that BSC was furnishing information directly to OSS, whose formation the Director allegedly resented (p. 166). Once friendly relations between the Director and Stephenson were restored no bitter feelings remained on either side. (p. 167) The Director is praised for frustrating a plan of OSS to send a mission to Moscow in exchange for a mission from the Soviet Secret Service (NKVD) to Washington. (p. 166)

The book states that Stephenson was introduced to the Director by former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney (p. 25) and that the Director's friend Walter Winchell helped him to capture Louis (Lepke) Buchalter (p. 200). The author also claims that columnist Drew Pearson's efforts to cultivate the Director's friendship were rewarded when the Director advised Pearson that the FBI had been instructed to penetrate Pearson's network of informants by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thereby enabling Pearson to take the necessary precautions. (p. 206)

~~SECRET~~

References to the FBI

~~SECRET~~ There are references to the FBI throughout the book. The book alleges that Stephenson prompted the FBI to ask the State Department to request the German Government to recall Commercial Counsellor Gerhard Alois Westrick for pursuing unfriendly activities; (p. 71) that the BSC uncovered a German espionage ring involving Kurt Frederich Ludwig and provided the missing link in the chain of investigation when Stephenson obtained the name and address of Ludwig; (pp. 81 - 85) and that it was Stephenson who put the FBI on the trail of Velvalee Dickinson, owner of a doll shop who was conveying intelligence to the Japanese. (pp. 214 - 215).

The FBI is accused of a reluctance to utilize double agents during the early years of the war (p. 219) and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation because it was unwilling or unable to furnish suitable material for him to pass on. (pp. 219 - 220) The book claims that neither the Bureau or OSS--and particularly the Bureau--ever mastered the techniques of handling double agents. In support of this allegation, the case of a British double agent whose code name was "Bicycle" is cited. When "Bicycle" was sent to the United States by the Germans and turned over to the Bureau, he complained about the inexperienced agents who were handling him and the Bureau's inability to provide him strategic information to pass on to the Germans. In turn, the Bureau did not approve of the extravagant manner in which "Bicycle" lived. The claim is then made that the Bureau's eventual decision to have nothing further to do with "Bicycle" was a tacit admission of its incompetence in this field. (pp. 220 - 222).

We are in the process of reviewing Bureau files in regard to the allegations made pertaining to specific case matters and when the review is completed a separate memorandum will be submitted for the Director's additional information concerning the allegations. ~~(S)~~

See Memo Wannall to Sullivan 12/17/62 Captioned The Quiet Canadian By A. Montgomery Hyde

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Chicago

January 4, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. W. Leon Smith
1-Mr. B.M. Suttler
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

"BLACK NATIONALISM: A SEARCH FOR AN IDENTITY IN AMERICA"
BY E. U. ESSIEN-UDOM
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published in April, 1962, by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, at $6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. Leon Smith, Internal Security Section, for review in connection with the Nation of Islam. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Book was not available in the Bureau Library or in several bookstores checked. One Indices reference, 64-2503-5, negative.

AMB:cb
(9)

Book rec'd 1-14-63 AMB.

EX-120

62-46855-270

REC-91

MAILED 31
JAN - 3 1963
COMM-FBI

19 JAN 3 1963

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50 JAN 8 1963

AMB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 10, 1962

FROM : ~~M. A. Jones~~

Book Reviews

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "CRIME AND IMMORALITY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH"
BY FORMER FRANCISCAN PRIEST
EMMETT MC LOUGHLIN

BACKGROUND:

By letter of December 3, 1962, [redacted] forwarded a copy of the above-captioned book to the Director with the statement that she thought it would be helpful to the Director and the FBI because of the increasing crime wave in the country. She states McLoughlin's book is well documented and she has checked it with educators and people of authority who assure her it is absolutely authentic.

b6
b7C

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

62-116833-
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 20 1962

Bufiles contain no record of [redacted]

Emmett McLoughlin was a Franciscan priest for 14 years before he was excommunicated from the Catholic Church in 1948 while in Phoenix, where he was Assistant Pastor of a church and was also in charge of a church community center. In 1948 McLoughlin was a speaker at a meeting of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC), which took place in front of City Hall, Phoenix, Arizona. The CRC has been cited by the Department of Justice. For a number of years, through 1960, Emmett McLoughlin, Superintendent, Memorial Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, had been a member of the Medical Advisory Committee from Arizona for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the subject of a current Security investigation and is the new name for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was cited in 1947 by the HCUA. McLoughlin, an extreme anti-Catholic, in December, 1960, raised allegations with respect to the arrest of a Catholic priest by FBI Agents to the effect that Catholic FBI Agents took the priest before a United States Commissioner in Phoenix, Arizona, and requested he be released upon his own recognizance. The true facts were given to individuals who inquired with respect to McLoughlin's allegations to the effect that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The allegation by McLoughlin was completely false.

13 DEC 18 1962

JMM:mas
(6)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

b6
b7C

DEC 20 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-5-5108

Jones to DeLoach
RE: "CRIME AND IMMORALITY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH"
BY EMMETT MCLOUGHLIN

McLoughlin's book is published by Lyle Stuart, 225 Lafayette Street, New York 12, New York. Stuart is the subject of a pending Internal Security-Cuba investigation. He has donated money to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In May, 1942, he was placed on probation for two years after pleading guilty to a charge of extortion, which dealt with the suppression of a story connecting an individual with alleged abortions. In 1953, he was the editor of the publication, "Expose." It was described in Bufiles as a "rag sheet which is 'anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, antireligious and anti everything.' " In April, 1962, an individual, who was employed in the office of Fidel Castro and in charge of English publications in 1959-60, characterized Stuart as having only one conviction--atheism. She said Stuart publishes a "hodge-podge" of publications and is not highly regarded professionally. He publishes political books, marriage counseling books and gory or sensation-type books against Catholicism and religion in general. She described his marriage counseling books as "sex manuals." His sole aim is to publish what will sell regardless of subject matter.

"Crime and Immorality in the Catholic Church" contains the following references to the FBI: page 15; In endeavoring to show the extent of Catholicism in the U. S. today, McLoughlin points out that the President of the United States is a Catholic, the Attorney General is a Catholic, "as are a large number of members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Page 64;"J. Edgar Hoover is constantly bemoaning the increase of crime in the United States. He is right. We do not compare well with the Protestant countries of Europe. But these international statistics will indicate that all the blame cannot be placed on movies, magazines and television." McLoughlin then sets forth a table allegedly showing the number of murders per 100,000 population for the combined years 1885,1886 and 1887 for the countries in Europe. The source for these statistics is another bitterly anti-Catholic book published in 1896. On page 97, McLoughlin refers to the arrest of Reverend Dukind on November 24, 1960, by the FBI in Phoenix [redacted] McLoughlin then sets forth a letter he wrote to the Past Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge, Nebraska, in which McLoughlin asks him to look into allegations which indicated that Dukind was being given preferential treatment by law enforcement authorities who were Catholic because Dukind was a Catholic priest. b6 b7C

The main theme of McLoughlin's book purports to show that the Roman Catholic Church is a failure in its most important work--morality. He endeavors to prove this by setting forth data which allegedly indicates that our prisons are populated by a much higher percentage of Catholics than the number of Catholics alleged to exist in the state where the institution is located. In addition to the Dukind episode mentioned above, he also includes many sordid accounts of alleged acts of immorality by nuns, bishops, priests and popes. However, the overriding theme and the basic reason for these acts is the attitude of the Church toward sex. It becomes readily apparent that sex, as such, is an obsession with McLoughlin.

12-14-62 Book is in Sattler's office

RECOMMENDATION:

As [redacted] strongly supports McLoughlin's book, it is not felt any acknowledgement should be given to her letter as it could conceivably be used to embarrass the Director and the FBI.

EMW JEM - 2 - TW

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Sullivan

January 2, 1963

W. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM BY JAMES P. CANNON CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, (enclosed) reviewed by Central Research Section, was published in 1962 by Lyle Stuart, Incorporated, New York City and sells for $6.00. For the most part, the book consists of a series of letters written by the author in response to questions from Theodore Draper. At the time the letters were written, Draper, a former writer for the "Daily Worker" and other communist publications, was doing research for his own books, "The Roots of American Communism" and "American Communism and Soviet Russia." Cannon makes no references to the Director or the FBI in this book.

The Author

Los Angeles advised by airtel 12/17/62 that on 12/15/62 James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Cannon's wife, Rose Karsner, a member of the SWP National Control Commission, announced their retirement from active participation in the affairs of the SWP. Advancing age was given as the reason for a decision to serve the SWP only in an advisory capacity in the future. Cannon was a leading member of the International Workers of the World (IWW), a founding member of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in the early 1920's, and one of the top leaders of the Communist Party, USA, until his expulsion in 1928 for "Trotskyism." He was a founding member of the Trotskyist SWP and its long-time chairman. He was convicted and served time for violation of the Smith Act in 1941.

The Publisher

Lyle Stuart, the publisher, has been the subject of extensive FBI investigations in the past. He has been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and has visited Cuba since Castro's seizure of power. He is the editor of "The

Enclosure

55 JAN 7 1963

1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Miss Butler
1-62-46855
1-Mr. Keating

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 JAN 4 1963

Independent," a newspaper which is anti-Catholic, anti-Semetic, and "anti" in general. Stuart also specializes in sex publications, "banned" books, and such other items as "History Will Absolve Me" by Fidel Castro. Stuart has been described as a maverick who is anti-authority and anti-United States Government, but who is not a communist. (105-10420-117 A139)

The Book

The theme, which recurs throughout the book, is that the Russian Revolution was of historic importance because it overthrew the capitalist class. The Russian Revolution contributed greatly to the formation of the Communist Party in the United States. The Russian Revolution was betrayed and the CPUSA corrupted by Stalin. Some day a new revolutionary party will emerge from a regroupment of radical forces in the United States. This party will lead the "emancipating revolution" in the United States and will benefit from the errors and failures of the CPUSA as seen by Cannon.

Since it consists primarily of letters written by Cannon in answer to questions from Draper and articles previously published by Cannon, the material in the book is poorly organized. Like all communists, Cannon is verbose and the same thought is expressed many times in different words. Because Cannon was a founder of the Communist Party in the United States and a member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, he is in a unique position to report on the early days of the Party and its control by Moscow. As a rabid Marxist-Leninist who believes in revolution led by a party of professional revolutionaries, Cannon regards the Russian Revolution as the greatest event in history and feels that it was proper for the Russians to "guide" the Communist Party in the United States. He amply demonstrates Russian control of the Party in this country through Comintern representatives.

On the other hand, as a follower of Trotsky, Cannon blames Stalin, his theory of "Socialism in one Country," and his personal control over the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), for failure of the CPUSA to achieve greater success in the United States. Cannon feels that Stalin was a reactionary and that his followers in the United States were too conservative. Cannon knew all the early leaders of the CPUSA, such as Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Browder, and Foster and finds fault with all of them. Meanwhile Cannon attempts to justify his own activities and decisions. While a firm believer in Marxism-Leninism which relegates the role of the individual to secondary importance, Cannon does not blame the doctrine but instead blames men like Stalin, Lovestone, Browder, and Foster for its lack of success in the

United States. Even though Cannon does show that the CPUSA is nothing but an adjunct of the Soviet Union and presents some details of the early history of the CPUSA, the book must be read in light of his personal bias and propaganda for Trotskyism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

SAC, New York

December 18, 1962

Director, FBI (100-352546)

2-Original & copy
1-Yellow
1-N. P. Callahan/
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-A. W. Gray
1-J. F. Condon
1-B. M. Sattler
1-Section tickler
1-62-46855
1-Miss Butler

"CURRENT SOVIET POLICIES"
DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE BOOKS
PUBLISHED BY THE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS

pre O Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books, available at the Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., and forward them to the Bureau, as soon as possible, marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1. "Current Soviet Policies--III" (Columbia University Press, April 25, 1960, 36) Rec'd 1-14-63 Filed Bureau Library

2. "Current Soviet Policies IV--The Documentary Record of the 22nd Party Congress" (Columbia University Press, October 15, 1962, $8.50) Rec'd 1-10-63 Filed Bureau Library

NOTE:

Because these volumes contain many conference proceedings and commentaries concerning Soviet affairs and because the Bureau Library has volumes I and II, Special Agent J. F. Condon feels that the subsequent two volumes should be available as references.

AMB:cb
(11)

62-46855
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201 DEC 19 1962

353

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memoran

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 11, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRANCIS BIDDLE

Book Reviews

Attached book deals with Biddle's role in the Roosevelt Administration and later as judge at the German War Crimes Trials. His book is dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt's memory with the statement that it portrays him as an "intensely human man, with his faults as well as his strength." He notes he has tried to bring out the human side of all of the characters discussed in his book.

Biddle's book is divided into 4 parts. The first part deals with his chairmanship of the National Labor Relations Board; his role as counsel for the Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1938; and his term as Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in 1939-40. Part II deals with his career as Solicitor General from 1940-1. He discusses registration of aliens before the War; his dislike of the Smith Act as a threat to freedom of speech; and his part in helping to give Negroes the voting right.

Part III deals with his career as Attorney General, beginning with his impressions of members of Roosevelt's Cabinet. Biddle discusses his opposition to the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast, noting that the Army made the evacuation decision. Chapter 15 is devoted to seditionists, such as Father Coughlin. He notes that Roosevelt thought he (Biddle) was too "soft" on seditionists because of his insistence in protecting the right of free speech. Chapters 16-18 deal with the Justice Department and its divisions, such as the FBI, Immigration, Antitrust and Bureau of Prisons. Chapter 19 deals with his order to deport Harry Bridges as a communist and the Supreme Court's cancellation of this order. Chapter 20 deals with Government seizure of Montgomery Ward for not complying with wartime regulations. An account of the capture and military trial of the 8 saboteurs is given in Chapter 21, with brief mention of Gimpel and Colepaugh, would-be saboteurs. Part III concludes with accounts of Biddle's visit to Mexico in 1943, his part in trying to get William O. Douglas selected as Vice Presidential nominee at the 1944 Democratic Convention, and events immediately following Roosevelt's death.

Book IV deals with his role as a judge at the Nurnberg Trials, with discussion of the various German War criminals and their atrocities.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (2)
1 - Central Research

JVA:mas
(5)

62-465255-

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 19 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

DEC 19 1962

51 DEC 27 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FRANCIS BIDDLE

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Page 109 notes that just before the War the FBI was flooded with complaints reporting disloyal activities. Page 167 discusses wire tapping, indicating Biddle himself passed on FBI applications for wire taps. Page 188 mentions an FBI report that military personnel in Hawaii were violating war-time blackout regulations. Pages 203-4 discuss a judgeship appointment of which Biddle did not approve, based on FBI report which showed that appointee was inexperienced. Page 206 mentions FBI arrests of enemy aliens on Pearl Harbor night. Pages 221-2 mention that the Army, in demanding Japanese evacuation from Calif., claimed that an FBI raid had unearthed quantities of ammunition hidden by the Japs. Biddle explained, however, much of this ammunition had been found in a sporting goods store with no evidence of planned sabotage. Page 300 mentions FBI investigation reflecting that Harry Bridges had attended Communist Party meetings. In Chapter 21, pages 325-43, Biddle discusses the FBI's apprehension of the 8 Nazi saboteurs, and Gimpel and Colepaugh.

PERSONAL REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER:

Pages 164-5 refer to false rumors when Biddle was made Attorney General (AG) that Hoover and he did not get along. Page 166 states that when FBI Agents were discovered tapping Harry Bridges' telephone in 1941, Biddle, as Acting AG, was blamed for it by a Senate Comm., though he knew nothing about it. Biddle suggested that Mr. Hoover tell the President about the tap, who treated it as a joke. Pages 182-3 mention that the President often called Hoover directly on matters without clearing with the AG, but that Hoover would promptly advise him. Pages 221-2 mention a memo from Hoover denying existence of data that attacks on ships leaving West Coast were associated with espionage ashore. Page 224 mentions Mr. Hoover's memo that the evacuation was based on public and political pressure rather than facts. Page 237 mentions rumor that Hoover disagreed with Biddle's view that persons should not be prosecuted for sedition unless their comments affected war effort.

On pages 257-61 Biddle discusses Mr. Hoover's personality, mentioning his admirable record in office. Biddle states that Mr. Hoover trusted him enough to relate stories derogatory to persons in high positions, going on to say that Hoover "knew how to flatter his superiors." He comments on Mr. Hoover's thoughtfulness which made him feel "our relationship was not without cordiality on both sides." Biddle discusses Hoover's making the FBI a success without "a breath of corruption." Mr. Hoover's "weaknesses" are "passion for the limelight," " obsession with the Communists," and "hypersensitiveness" to criticism of the FBI. Biddle adds that "weighed against his concrete achievements they do not tip the scales." He is concerned that after Mr. Hoover's leaving the Bureau, it does not misuse the trust it has won. (Copy of these pages attached.)

Page 297 mentions that Hoover had "injudiciously" stated that Harry Bridges was a "Red." Page 327 notes that Hoover was determined that the 8 Nazi saboteurs be caught before sabotage committed. Page 333 notes an instance during trial in which Hoover offered cigarettes to one of the saboteurs after General Cox had refused to do so. Page 359 discusses formation of a counter-intelligence service, noting a suggestion was made to put it under Hoover's competent direction; however, it was decided it would be a new agency gathering data in foreign fields only.

Over-all, Biddle's references to the Director and FBI are favorable.

FRANCIS BIDDLE:

Biddle is on Special Correspondents' List on first-name basis. Bufiles reflect limited cordial contact with him. On 11-2-62 he called the Bureau requesting a Saturday tour for a house guest; when advised we would be happy to give tour the following Monday, he indicated that he would call us if he could come in then. He did not call further.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-19-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan ✓
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "POLITICS, U.S.A."
A BOOK BY ANDREW M. SCOTT
AND EARLE WALLACE
Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

One of the clerical employees of the Las Vegas Office has advised SAC Elson of a book being used in his political science course at the University of Nevada, Southern Division, entitled "Politics, U.S.A." (cases on the American Democratic Process). The employee advised that the book contains a chapter critical of the FBI and he was desirous of defending the FBI in class when the chapter was discussed. No objection could be seen to this.

The book reveals that it is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace, University of North Carolina, and was published in 1961. It is a case book made up of approximately 80 excerpts from articles or books by prominent authors and is broken down into 13 sections. Section 4 entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity" contains 5 chapters including one entitled "The FBI," which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book, "The Loyalty of Free Men," published in 1951. Other chapters in this section concern Senator McCarthy and other matters regarding loyalty and security. Barth's book attacked the government's loyalty program and it was critical of the Bureau mainly because of the Bureau's part in handling the loyalty program. Barth is well known to the Director and the Bureau and has been critical of the Bureau on a number of occasions. The excerpts from Barth's book used in "Politics, U.S.A." begin in a complimentary fashion but then indicate that the Bureau is not susceptible to criticism; that internal security and espionage responsibilities should not be lumped with criminal responsibilities in one agency; that the FBI has wire taps and its criticism of material contained in FBI reports. It is noted that excerpts from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within," are included.

Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of the book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. According to the preface of the book, its purpose is to encourage thought and discrimination among the students with expectation that the student may identify himself with one side or the other on a controversial situation. The preface

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
ELC:bsp (6)

NOT RECORDED
170 FEB 26 1963

FEB 25 1963

2 XEROX

53 MAR 1 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

SAC Elson of the Las Vegas Office has advised Inspector Wick of your office that a clerical employee in the Las Vegas Office is attending the University of Nevada, Southern Division, in Las Vegas. This employee is currently taking a political science course and advised his SAC that one of the books being used is entitled "Politics, U.S.A." (Cases on the American Democratic Process). The book is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace of the University of North Carolina and is published by Macmillan Company. The clerical employee was concerned about the book because it contains a chapter on the FBI which is critical of the Bureau. The clerical employee was desirous of speaking out in defense of the FBI in class when this particular chapter was discussed. It was indicated that no objection could be seen to this.

THE BOOK, "POLITICS, U. S. A."

A copy of this book was borrowed from the Library of Congress and it reflects that both Scott and Wallace are professors of political science at the University of North Carolina. It is a case book as opposed to the normal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook. The content of the book is made up of approximately 80 articles or excerpts from books and articles by a number of prominent authors showing various viewpoints on situations in the past which have had an effect on the U.S. political scene. It is broken down into 13 sections including such sections as "Federalism: The Nation and the States;" "Judges; Law and the Courts;" "Civil Rights and Liberties;" etc.

The preface of this case book indicates that the purpose of the book is to encourage thought and discrimination among students and allow them greater freedom in developing their own perceptions about politics and government. It points out that a good deal of the material is partisan and the authors have not worried about immediately offsetting one piece by a selection representing the opposite view, but rather have tried to achieve a balance when the volume is taken as a whole. Further, it is indicated in the preface that it is expected that a student may identify himself with one or the other side of the dispute, and the authors feel that if a case is very one-sided, students can usually be relied upon to see this.

In section 4 which is entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity," there are 5 chapters including "The FBI," which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book entitled "The Loyalty of Free Men" which was published in 1951; "Senator Joe McCarthy," by Richard H. Rovere; "The McCarthyites," taken from Senator Fulbright's remarks in "The Congressional Record;" "The Case of the Japanese-Americans," by Cary McWilliams;" and the "Case of the Out-dated Victim" by Dan Wakefield. Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of their book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. It is noted that

activities in a particular era may have had some effect on the political scene. Obviously, the authors wanted to point out the era of the McCarthy hearings which received considerable publicity as well as loyalty and security programs which also received prominent publicity and did have some effect on politics. As it happened, the FBI was very much involved in loyalty programs. While the authors' motives are not definitely known, the portion about the FBI was undoubtedly used because of its connection with Barth's discussion of the loyalty program. It is noted that the book, having been published in 1961, is two years old.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of contacting the authors with regard to utilizing material favorable to the FBI in future editions rather than using excerpts from Barth's book. It is felt, however, that the authors would not agree on the basis that they were not trying to portray the activities of the FBI generally, but were utilizing material from a book written in or about the time of the controversy over Government loyalty programs and security in general and they wanted to reflect the attitude of an author such as Barth. As the authors indicate in the preface, the cases are used to make the student think and not simply accept authority. These authors, in selecting the 80 articles, undoubtedly ran across articles more favorable to the FBI but either were not considered pertinent within the framework of the book or did not exemplify the political climate to which they were referring. If their purpose was merely to criticize the FBI, then contact with them regarding any change in future editions would obviously be unsuccessful and would possibly give rise to further criticism of the Bureau on their part.

SAC, New York

January 8, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. Suttler 1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

"THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM"
BY DAN N. JACOBS
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is scheduled for publication this year by Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York; the price is not known.

You should be alert for the publication date of this book; discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when it becomes available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

5-1 to 7.4. 2-28-63 re req. add'l book. Am B.
5-1 rel'd 3-4-63, "Book pub. in mid-Feb. + is on order. Will be fwd'd to Bu as soon as rec'd." Am B.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for reference purposes. Captioned book, one of three ("A Study of Communism," J. Edgar Hoover, "The Meaning of Communism," William Johnson Miller, et al., "The Masks of Communism," Dan N. Jacobs) adopted by the State of Florida as a school textbook on communism, will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cb
(10)

Book received 3-13-63.
Fwd. to Bu. Library for file 3-16-63, Am B.
Book reviewed by Central Research, 3-13-63.

EX 109

62-46855-221

REC-54

MAILED 25
JAN 7 - 1963
COMM-FBI

JAN 8 1963

51 JAN 11 1963

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 27, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM"
BOOK BY WILLIAM J. MILLER

Reviews

Captioned book was reviewed by the Central Research Section as recommended in the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated December 12, 1962, captioned as above. It is one of the three books, including "A Study of Communism," recently selected by the State of Florida for use in teaching courses on communism in high schools throughout the state. Miller furnished the enclosed copy of his book to the Director by letter dated December 7, 1962, requesting the Director's comments and was sent an "in absence" reply. The book indicates that it was written "in association with" Henry L. Roberts, the Russian Institute, Columbia University, and Marshall D. Shulman, the Russian Research Center, Harvard University. Information regarding these individuals is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

The book traces the historical development of communism from the time of Karl Marx until the present and concludes with chapters on life in the communist nations and a program to meet the challenge of communism by strengthening our own heritage of freedom. It is extensively illustrated and includes a chronology of significant dates, a glossary, and a bibliography. However, the authors may find themselves criticized concerning some of the numerous illustrations chosen for use in the book, particularly since it is a textbook. Pages 53 to 64, for example, consist of illustrations that would appear to lend themselves better for use in a "Life" magazine article on communism rather than in a high school textbook.

One major defect of the book is its superficial treatment of communist theory, covered in pages 22 through 28. Such basic communist terms as "Marxism-Leninism" and "historical materialism" are not even mentioned, and the brevity of the explanation of some other aspects of communist theory leads to an oversimplified approach.

6 JAN 8 1963

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Condon

JFC:pja (9)

3 ENCLOSURE

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 7 1963

55 JAN 10 1963

JAN 7 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104524-5

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: "THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM", BOOK BY WILLIAM J. MILLER

The book also either ignores completely or gives only superficial notice to some very important elements concerning current communist activities throughout the world. No mention is made, for example, of Marshal Tito's so-called national communism, and Fidel Castro is only mentioned once, on page 173, and then only indirectly in a discussion on guerrilla warfare.

The authors also engage in some strong editorializing in places. On page 175, for instance, they deal with the Alger Hiss case and the national concern that developed over communist penetration of the government. To this, they add the observation that it "led to a wave of congressional investigations which sometimes flagrantly violated individuals' legal safeguards and groundlessly damaged many individuals' reputations." The authors conclude the point with the statement that "these near-hysterical excesses soon subsided."

It is in dealing with this point that the authors mention the FBI (p. 175), stating that its effectiveness in dealing with subversive activities is "part of the public record." The authors also make mention of the Director's book "Masters of Deceit," which is among those recommended in the bibliography.

Observation

Generally speaking, the enclosed book is not a bad textbook considering the numerous problems and complexities involved in the preparation of one on this subject. The book cannot be condemned as presenting an extremist viewpoint. On the other hand, it seems safe to say that the defects noted above are going to expose the authors to varying degrees of criticism.

RECOMMENDATION

For the information of the Director.

SAC, New York

January 28, 1963

Director, FBI ~~(62-46835)~~ 62-466855

2 - Original & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Suttler
1- Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

"ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH" BY ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. New York City, on January 22, 1963. The price is $3.95. Translators of the Praeger edition are Max Hayward and Ronald Hingley, both of Oxford University. The Bureau is interested only in the Praeger edition and not the one published on the same date by E. P. Dutton and Company.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book received 3-4-63.
Received by Central Research
Jan 3.

NOTE: Book requested by C.D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. It is an expose by a Russian of life in a forced labor camp and experts in Russian affairs generally agree that it is one of the most important anti-Stalinist documents to come out of Russia. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

LLW/aab
(9)

EX-120

REC- 16 62-466855-222

MAILED 30
JAN 25 1963
COMM-FBI

JAN 28 1963

Tolson
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Tele. Room

JAN 31 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PERMANENT CRISIS
BY KURT LONDON

The Theme

London makes a scholarly appraisal of the effect of communist expansion and the development of nuclear weapons on international relations and diplomacy. He states that the basic political objective of the communists--world domination--remains unchanged. Because of this, the struggle between communist nations and noncommunist nations is irreconcilable and deadly. To the communists, "coexistence" is merely a continuation of the ideological and economic struggle without open hostilities.

The author states that even though there is no common platform for a permanent settlement between East and West, war can no longer be a "continuation of policy by other means" in the nuclear age. While general war is still possible, it is no longer probable. World politics is in a twilight existence wherein there is neither war nor peace. Yet no nation which wishes to remain free can afford to neglect preparation for both conventional and nuclear conflict.

London observes that ideological and technological revolutions render obsolete former notions of foreign affairs. Marxism-Leninism and traditional diplomatic practices do not mix. So long as diplomatic immunities and privileges are granted to representatives of totalitarian countries, they will be exploited for the subversive activities of foreign service agents. The very essence of diplomacy, in the Western sense, is compromise. Totalitarianism cannot compromise; it relinquishes only what is of little value or breaks the agreement whenever it is convenient.

London concludes that the Western democracies have to change their concepts of diplomacy. In the realm of foreign affairs, international propaganda has emerged as an essential instrument in world politics, whether it be called open diplomacy, information, economic competition, cultural exchanges, or education. There is no reason why Western policies cannot be formulated with an eye to their propagandistic efforts.

Observations

Whether he is dealing with Marxist-Leninist ideology, communist strategy and tactics, communist diplomacy, the Sino-Soviet dispute, espionage and intelligence activities, the inadequacies of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace,

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PERMANENT CRISIS
BY KURT LONDON

or many other subjects affecting international relations, London is on fairly solid ground. However, not everyone will agree with some of his proposals for the Western democracies. For example, he states: "The self-interest of one nation has to be restricted by the requirements of allied or like-minded states and such restriction may be even tighter if the nation commands a leading position. The business of a country, be it political, economic, social, or technical, can no longer be conducted with haphazard laissez-faire individualism; it must be planned to meet the totalitarian threat."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan January 15, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: CHRIST, COMMUNISM AND THE CLOCK
BY G. RAY JORDAN

Captioned book, which is enclosed, was sent to the Director by the author in a letter dated 1/8/63. The book was routed by the Crime Records Division to the Central Research Section for review after letter of acknowledgement was sent to the author.

The Author

G. Ray Jordan while a minister of the Centenary Methodist Church in North Carolina was a prominent leader in the pacifist movement in 1940. In 1957, he was a member of the faculty at the School of Theology, Emory University. Bufiles contain no derogatory information.

The Theme

The book is, in effect, a series of sermons dealing with Christianity and communism. Using biblical quotations throughout, the author states that the present burning issue with which all of us must deal is whether Christ or Marx - Christianity or communism - will control the world. Christianity is our one major hope for overcoming the forces of atheistic Marxism. Stressing the urgency of the hour for all the world, he argues that we must act quickly if we are deeply concerned with Christianity. Without a commitment to Christ, Christianity will not be a force for good in the world. It will not have the power to compete with communism. And the clock keeps ticking away.

Jordan emphasizes throughout the book that one cannot be a Christian without making sacrifices. No self-centered, comfort-giving doctrine that is afraid

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Keating

JKK/amb
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46 JAN 15 1963

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5 JAN 16 1963

of the cross can match the dedication of the devotees of Karl Marx. To be a Christian means to accept an obligation to aid others. Christianity must deal drastically with the enemies of mankind, poverty, disease, and ignorance. If we are to win the world for Christ, nothing less than genuine Christianity of a practical and practicing character will avail. We will have to demonstrate positively the worth of the Christian way of life. We must eliminate racial bitterness and social unfairness and demonstrate that the welfare of all people everywhere is the concern of the cause of Christ.

References to the Director and FBI

A statement by the Director that "crime, juvenile delinquency, and disrespect for law and order are rife" is quoted without giving the source. (p. 15) The author says that "J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is in a position to speak with authority regarding the Communist mentality." (p. 53) "Masters of Deceit" is correctly quoted on pages 52, 53, and 116. On page 125, it is stated, without giving the source, that the FBI reports that three out of four young people "drop out" of church school by the time they reach seventeen.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

REC-38
62-468355-223
EX-102

February 5, 1963

FEB 5 1 27 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Miss Polly Pollock
Children's Book Department
Houghton Mifflin Company
2 Park Street
Boston 7, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Pollock:

I have received your letter of January 18th and the advance copy of "The Peaceable Revolution." It was kind of you to send me this book which I shall look forward to reading.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Betty Schechter or Polly Pollock based on information available. Bufiles contain no reference to "The Peaceable Revolution." The FBI is mentioned on pages 213, 214 and 221. The book will be routed to the Central Research Section for review.

JET:pjt
(3)

FEB 12 1963
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

1 PM '63
FEB 5 1963
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 13 1963
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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F.B.I.
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FEB 7 3 12 PM '63 REC'D MAIL ROOM FBI

FEB 5 3 17 PM '63

FEB 5 5 11 PM '63
RECEIVED
FBI-DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

2 PARK STREET BOSTON 7

Book Reviews

January 18, 1963

We are very pleased to send you this advance copy of The Peaceable Revolution by Betty Schechter which we shall publish on February 25.

We hope you will share our enthusiasm for it and would welcome your comments.

Polly Pollock
Children's Book Department

ENCLOSURE (Book)

Book Removed - Attached to Book Review Memo 2/12/63 wmf

REC-38

62-46855-223

EX-102

13 FEB 7 1963

Ack 2-4-63

SENT FROM ROOM

Mr. Sullivan January 30, 1963

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

"COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AROUND THE WORLD"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book is a review of world-wide communist propaganda during 1961. It was prepared by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the enclosed copy was sent to the Director by the enclosed letter dated January 10, 1963.

During 1961, the Soviet Union produced an estimated 150 million copies of books either in the Soviet Union or through contracts with foreign publishing firms. Communist China published between 500-600 titles in approximately 12 million copies. There was a significant increase in action-type books (those dealing with guerrilla warfare, antigovernment revolts, mass demonstrations, et cetera) particularly in the Spanish language; scientific studies; juvenile books; textbooks for studying Russian; and dictionaries of various Asian and African languages.

During 1961, the communist nations broadcast 3,561 hours per week. Broadcasts to Africa more than doubled over 1960, and there was a 30 percent increase in broadcasts beamed at Latin America. The exchange of radio broadcasts and television programs between communist and noncommunist nations also increased over previous years. In addition, the communist nations intensified their programs of training communications personnel and setting up broadcasting facilities in the underdeveloped nations.

The communist bloc also exploited motion pictures of all types--features, documentaries, cartoons, and newsreels--through foreign sales, international film festivals, bilateral exhibitions, and exchange agreements. The communist nations also exhibited at 60 major international trade fairs and sponsored the exchange of innumerable political, cultural, scientific, and other delegations.

Peaceful coexistence, disarmament, Berlin, nuclear testing, and colonialism continued as the major propaganda themes. In general, the European Satellites, except Albania, echoed Soviet propaganda. Chinese communist

Enclosures

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-62-46855
1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. Condon
JFC:cb (7)

62-46855
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46 JAN 31 1963

62 FEB 1 1963

propaganda was more strongly anti-American and gave greater stress to anticolonialism and support for national liberation movements.

The book's major defect is that it is a year old and, therefore, does not comment on any of the major developments during the past year. In addition, many of the 108 statistical tabulations, while essential for USIA planning, are of little or no interest to the average reader (e.g., "World Distribution of Radio Receivers and Wired Speakers" p. 63).

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

SAC, New York

2-Original & Co
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

February 1, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"THE NATURAL AND THE SUPERNATURAL JEW"
BY ARTHUR A. COHEN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Review

The captioned book has been published recently by Pantheon Books, 22 East 51st Street, New York 22, New York, at $6 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan.

AMB:cb
(7)

Book rec'd & fwd to
W.C. Sullivan Room
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

2-Original
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

SAC, New York

February 6, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

Book

"PEOPLE'S WAR, PEOPLE'S ARMY"
BY GENERAL VO NGUYEN GIAP
ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF NORTH VIET NAM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Review

The English edition of the above book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 61 University Place, New York 3, New York, October, 1962, for $5 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the English edition of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, is described as a textbook.

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Rebuet 2-6-63, Memo Caption.
Adv. Bu. re efforts to obtain one copy cap book as requested. AMB

AMB:cb
(7)

Book rec'd 3-7-63.
Routed to W C Sullivan/Bund
3-7-63 AMB.

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REC-15

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 12, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: MARCH TO CALUMNY BY ALBERT D. BIDERMAN

Background

Captioned book is a rebuttal to the book In Every War But One, by Eugene Kinkead, which was published in 1959, and was reviewed by Central Research Section on April 28, 1959. Kinkead's book was a discussion of tactics used by the Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and was a summarization of an intensive, five-year study made by the U.S. Army of the effect of communist indoctrination on those of its men held prisoners during the Korean war (1950-1953). According to Kinkead, the survey indicated that (1) during the entire conflict there was not a single successful American escape from a permanent prison camp; (2) twenty-one American prisoners chose to remain in Korea; (3) almost one out of three collaborated in some manner with the enemy; and (4) 38% died in captivity--a higher prisoner death rate than that of any of our previous wars. (62-46855-19)

Counter Argument

The captioned book presents a strong case to counter Kinkead's earlier conclusions. With an impressive array of facts and figures, many taken from records of the U.S. Department of Defense, the captioned book maintains that U.S. prisoners of war in Korea behaved just as well as others who faced comparable trials and tribulations in recent history. The author challenges Kinkead's fundamental thesis that American society is soft and reflected its softness in the high rate of death, individual selfishness, and collaboration with the enemy among U.S. prisoners of war in Korea. According to the author, most of the collaboration was either inconsequential or of a token nature. He claims that only ten of approximately 4,000 prisoners succumbed to brainwashing. He also claims that the school of thought represented by Kinkead's book is based upon misinformation and misinterpretation and has actually done a tremendous disservice to the American image here and abroad. He concludes:

REC-42 62-46855-224

EX-112

FEB 15 1963

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - L.L. Whalen

FEB 20 1963

LLW/aab
(9)

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: MARCH TO CALUMNY

> "...a sound premise of Kinkead's book is that pride and faith in self, comrades, service, country, and cause will be needed by soldiers in combat or captivity. The propaganda in his book, I believe, is destructive of all. Were the implications of this book to be accepted by the average soldier, he would conclude that he is probably a cowardly weakling; that most of his fellow soldiers certainly are; that he is serving in an Army that distrusts him, that has incompetent officers, a dishonorable war record, and is generally coming apart at the seams; that his country is also decaying, as witness the selfish, cowardly traitors its homes, schools, and churches produce; and that what he believes to be the good life is the worship of a decadent, materialist philosophy." (Albert D. Biderman, March to Calumny, p. 256)

The Author

Albert D. Biderman, a sociologist, is Senior Research Associate of the Bureau of Social Science Research, Incorporated, Washington, D. C. He was project scientist for the Air Force prisoner-of-war study conducted after the Korean War. In 1956, he was Co-Chairman of the Air Force Working Group on survival training. Under government and foundation auspices, he subsequently conducted further studies of behavior in captivity and other stressful situations. He holds degrees from New York University and the University of Chicago and is co-editor of the book, The Manipulation of Human Behavior, and has published several articles and monographs on the behavior of captives. (Blurb, Albert D. Biderman, March to Calumny)

Mention of Director and FBI

There are no derogatory references to the Director or the FBI in this book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-7-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "TARNISHED ANGEL"
BY HUGH PENTECOST
FEBRUARY, 1963, ISSUE OF
"COSMOPOLITAN" MAGAZINE

O Book Reviews

BACKGROUND:

The February, 1963, issue of "Cosmopolitan" contains a complete mystery novel by Hugh Pentecost entitled "Tarnished Angel." One of the characters in the novel, Ed Brock, was identified as a former FBI Agent who was loaned to Air Force Intelligence, and who fought in the Korean War. After his discharge he married the fiancee of his best friend, David Herrick, the hero of the story. After the marriage, Brock returned to his job with the FBI for a short period before becoming a private investigator. He was characterized as an unscrupulous individual who used information which came to him through legitimate investigations to blackmail people; "He's not honest, not loyal, has no deep respect for women, and he takes what he wants and never minds the cost."

One of his cases involved a murder case which occurred several years previous to the time of the story, which dealt with the shooting of the benefactor of a Bohemian-type haven for theatrical people and artists. Brock is attacked and later is burned to death, apparently as a result of solving the 20-year-old murder mystery. David Herrick, as a favor to his former sweetheart who was the wife of Brock, endeavors to find Brock's murderer, who apparently was the same individual Brock discovered was the murderer of the benefactor of the actors' and painters' colony. The culprit turns out to be the Captain of the State Police Barracks having jurisdiction over the colony who killed the benefactor 20 years ago to prevent his disclosure as the perpetrator of a rape of one of the colony's members while in the costume of the benefactor at a Mardi Gras-type party.

The writer's reference to Brock as a former FBI Agent appears initially in the story and the relationship is not referred to again for the balance of the novel. However, the novel could reasonably be characterized as an attack against law enforcement because of the fictional tieup of Brock with the FBI and the fact that the multi-murderer is a Captain of a State Police Barracks.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

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Hugh Pentecost is the pen name of Judson Pentacost Phillips, who has been described as pro-Russian and procommunist. However, the individual describing him as such cannot furnish any information as to how she arrived at this opinion.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
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ENCLOSURE

FEB 19 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32-169

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "Tarnished Angel"

Judson Phillips, in 1950, had been married at least four times and was described as a "coarse, vulgar, loud-speaking individual." In 1956 he was described by another individual during the course of an investigation of a person associated with an espionage subject as having a sound reputation in the community of Sharon, Connecticut, and there never had been any reason to question his loyalty. He operated the Sharon Playhouse, a stock theater, and was editor of a weekly newspaper covering towns in the metropolitan Sharon, Connecticut, area. In a column of that newspaper, "Harlem Valley Times," dated April 19, 1956, Phillips referred to Henry Wallace as a "fall guy for Communist propaganda" because of his political naivete, honesty and integrity. In the same newspaper, he referred to Soviet officials Khrushchev and Bulganin as individuals who are "fighting a new kind of war, trying to ingratiate themselves with the people of the world."

We have enjoyed prior cordial relations with the "Cosmopolitan" magazine, which is published by the Hearst Corporation, of which Richard E. Berlin is President. Berlin is personally known to the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

Upon the occasion of your (Mr. DeLoach) next contact with Mr. Berlin, he be tactfully informed about the above article which is considered as an unwarranted slap at law enforcement, particularly the FBI.

Suggest no action -
[illegible]
[illegible]
I concur.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: February 12, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE PEACEABLE REVOLUTION BY BETTY SCHECHTER

Captioned book, which is enclosed, was sent to the Director by Miss Polly Pollock, Children's Book Department, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, by letter dated 1/18/63, in which she stated the book would be published on February 25th. The book was routed to the Central Research Section for review after a letter of acknowledgement was sent to Miss Pollock.

The Author

Miss Pollock's letter was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division which noted that Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning the author, Betty Schechter.

The Book

"The Peaceable Revolution" is the story of nonviolent resistance and its profound consequences in the life of Henry Thoreau (1817-1862), American poet, prose-writer, and naturalist; Mohandas Gandhi (1862-1948), the great Hindu nationalist leader; and the American Negro.

Thoreau, an extremely eccentric and independent individualist, was jailed in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1846, for refusing to pay his poll tax because he felt the State of Massachusetts was wrong in supporting the American war with Mexico and slavery in the South. Thoreau set forth his ideas for fighting unjust laws through nonviolence in his famous journal, "Civil Disobedience."

Years later, according to the author, the ideas contained in Thoreau's journal were utilized by Mohandas Gandhi to lead the powerless Indian people to victory over the British Empire. Today, the author points out, the Reverend Martin Luther King is utilizing the same principles of nonviolence in the South in guiding the American Negro in a peaceful revolt against segregation.

62-46855

62-46855-225

EX-112 REC 42

FEB 20 1963

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Lucey

MAL/aab
(10)

CRIME RECORDS SECTION

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PEACEABLE REVOLUTION
BY BETTY SCHECHTER

Chapter III is devoted to the American Negroes starting with a 1955 bus incident in Montgomery, Alabama, the Supreme Court decisions on segregation, the Sit-Ins, the Freedom Riders, and Little Rock. It contains a glowing tribute to the American Negroes and their fight against oppression and injustice through nonviolent resistance. The Chapter also contains numerous pictures taken during the above incidents.

Reference to the FBI

Nowhere is the Director or the FBI mentioned unfavorably. The author states on p. 213 that the FBI, acting on a tip, notified the police authorities in Birmingham, Alabama, on 5/14/61, to be on the alert for violent mob action when buses carrying Freedom Riders arrived in that city. On p. 214, additional reference is made to the FBI's knowledge of the violence awaiting the Freedom Riders in Birmingham. Page 221 makes reference to the Attorney General and President Kennedy's actions when the Birmingham authorities failed to act on the FBI warning.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 2/18/63 (DSS)

file v 3-15-63

SAC, New York

February 28, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2 - Original & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Mr. N. B. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. F. J. Baumgardn
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

"THE COMMITTEE AND ITS CRITICS: A Calm Review of the House Committee on Un-American Activities"
By William F. Buckley, Junior
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published (early 1962) by the G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, at $4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the referenced book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book rec'd 4-3-63
To Baumgardner, 4-4-63.
To be filed in Library
AMB.

NOTE: Book is requested as a reference by SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section. Check with Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area negative. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB/aab
(10)

REC-23 62-46855-226

19 FEB 28 1963

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2-Original & Copy
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1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. E. B. Reddy
1-Mr. Gray
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

March 8, 1963

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book

ALDERSON STORY:
MY LIFE AS A POLITICAL PRISONER
BY ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
BOOK REVIEWS

International Publishers, 381 Park Avenue, South, New York, is scheduled to publish the captioned book in March, 1963, to sell for $1.65 a copy (paperback).

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain two copies of the paperback edition of the book, when available, and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Rec'd 2 cc's book 4-10-63. 1 to Butler 1 to Reddy Gray's

1- 100-1287 (Flynn)
1- 100-135569 (International Publishers)

NOTE:
Books have been requested by Internal Security and Central Research. One copy will be retained in the office of SA E. B. Reddy; one copy will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cb
(12)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/83 BY SP6 Bpatcy

100-1287-1
100-135569-1

MAILED 10
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FBI

REC-28 62-46855-227

EX-117

19 MAR 8 1963

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 15, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH"
BY ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Literary Storm

Captioned novel was reviewed by the Central Research Section. First published in the November, 1962, issue of the Soviet literary journal, "Novy Mir," it caused an immediate sensation in the Soviet Union and has since been translated into a number of other languages, including two English-language versions. The statement by Alexander Tvardovsky, editor of "Novy Mir," which appeared as the preface to the book points out that its subject matter is "unusual in Soviet literature" because it "echoes the unhealthy phenomena in our life associated with the period of the personality cult" (i. e., Stalinism). The shock effect of the book is due to the fact that it is the first detailed account, either factual or fictional, of conditions in the Soviet slave labor camps which has been approved for publication in the Soviet Union. The book also represents a departure from most Soviet writing in that it includes some obscene words and phrases which, in Tvardovsky's words, "may offend a particularly fastidious taste." (Publishers Weekly, 1/14/63, p. 47)

The Author

Little is known about the author. He served in the Soviet army during World War II and was captured by the Germans. Following his escape in 1945, he was accused of treason and imprisoned in a slave labor camp until his release in 1956. Rehabilitated in 1957, he now teaches high school mathematics and physics in Ryazan. (Ibid., Dust Jacket)

Struggle for Survival

The book traces the efforts of Ivan Denisovich Shukhov to stay alive and to preserve his self respect and dignity for another day during the eighth year of his ten-year sentence in a "special" camp--one administered particularly severely.

Enclosure

REC-17 62-46855-228

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - J. F. Condon
1 - Section tickler

JFC/aab
(9)

EX-117

17 MAR 20 1963

20 MAR 26 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH"

The author graphically depicts the starvation diet; the outdoor roll calls in sub-zero weather; the two-mile march under guard to the power station under construction; and the efforts of Shukhov and his gang, working furiously to keep from freezing, to build a brick wall with primitive tools and with mortar which freezes almost as soon as it is mixed. The march back to the barracks turns into a race between gangs to determine which will eat first and thereby gain a few extra minutes of leisure before it is time to go to sleep. Lying in his bunk that evening, Shukhov considers himself lucky because he avoided solitary confinement, which invariably meant death; managed to obtain an extra bowl of mush; smuggled in a piece of steel which he could convert into a shoe-repair tool; and avoided an even more difficult labor project than building the wall of the power station. Shukhov emerges not only as an individual but also as a member of his gang--a unique Soviet contribution to penology--which eats, sleeps, works, and is punished or rewarded collectively. The constant battle of the prisoners against the cold, hunger, guards, informers, inadequate tools, unrealistic production quotas, and brutality is a gripping testimonial to the nature of communism as well as to man's capability for survival. In addition to its portrayal of the terror under Stalin's rule, the book also stresses that Stalin's crimes were perpetrated not only against the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), as Khrushchev admitted in his "secret" speech, but also against the ordinary, nonparty Soviet citizen.

Continued Party Control

Tvardovsky's preface stresses that the publication of this "stark tale" shows that "there is no aspect of our life that cannot be dealt with and faithfully described in Soviet literature." Yet, Khrushchev's recent attacks against abstract art as works "painted by a donkey with its tail" and the warning of L. F. Ilichev, secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, that artists and writers would not be permitted to attack Soviet society under the guise of fighting against Stalinism, leave little doubt that the CPSU has no intention of giving up its control of the arts. (Pravda, 12/22/62)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

Detached 3/15/63

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan March 13, 1963

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM
BY DAN N. JACOBS

As recommended in the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated March 3, 1963, captioned book was reviewed by the Cent Research Section. It is one of the three books, including "A Study of Commu recently selected by the State of Florida for use in teaching courses about com in high schools throughout the state. The other book, "The Meaning of Comm by William J. Miller, was reviewed in my memorandum dated December 27,

"The Masks of Communism" is characterized by loose terminology tionable judgments by the author, excessive repetition, and a number of factu errors. The treatment of communist theory (Chapter 1) is oversimplified, an refutation leaves the impression (pp. 19-20) that the existence of God cannot b proved but must be accepted on faith. The brevity of the treatment of develop leading to the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 (Chapter 2) does not give a true pic of the situation and the Bolsheviks are incorrectly described as convinced of t to overthrow the Provisional Government as early as May, 1917. (p. 38) The ment of communist tactics (pp. 151-163) particularly the author's analysis of Party line, is superficial, and the explanation of the withering away of the stat (pp. 224-226) fails to point out the enhanced role of the Communist Party of th Soviet Union outlined in the program adopted at its 22nd Congress.

The book includes a number of questionable, or completely inaccurate judgments by the author. He claims (p. 88) that Khrushchev's efforts to provi additional consumer goods are motivated largely by humanitarian reasons; that Communists were the first to recognize the threat of fascism in Germany (p. 1 that Castro's claim that he is a communist "probably is not true" (p. 261); and a higher Soviet standard of living could lead to an abandoning of the communist of world domination. (p. 227)

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The book is also characterized by loose terminology, contradictory state- ments, and the use of slang. The author claims (p. 91) that "In July, 1953, Beria was arrested and executed." While Beria's arrest was announced on July 10, 1953,

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Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section Tickler
1 - 62-46955
1 - A. H. Belmont
1 - J. F. Condon

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5 4 MAR 27 1963

Mohr to Sullivan
Re: THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM

His execution was announced to have taken place on December 23, 1953. The author also asserts (p. 180) that "After 1934, almost every important development in the Soviet Union can be interpreted as a reaction to the Nazi threat," although this threat was eliminated in 1945. The author refers to "Marxian lingo" (p. 19) and describes Bukharin as a "lone wolf" (p. 66).

A number of factual errors were also noted. The explanation of Aesopian language (p. 38) is incorrect. Lenin's "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" is misquoted as "Two Steps Forward, One Step Back" (p. 53) and Lenin rather than Stalin is credited with developing the theory of "socialism in one country" (p. 57). The chronological account of the development of the Soviet intelligence service (p. 76) omits the MEGB, the state security intelligence service from 1943-1946, and the MVD is incorrectly listed before the MGB. Earl Browder, rather than William Z. Foster, as the author claims, (p. 162), became the leader of the Communist Party, USA, after the expulsion of Jay Lovestone, and Party membership in the United States reached its peak in 1944 rather than in 1939 as claimed (p. 168). The author incorrectly states that the Subversive Activities Control Board "prepares the Attorney General's List, a listing of all known Communists or Communist-controlled organizations in the United States." The Communist Control Act of 1954 denies to the Communist Party, USA, the rights, privileges, and immunities of a legal organization and, as the author explains, "the right to pose as a legitimate political party." He also asserts that 12 communist leaders were convicted in the first Smith Act trial instead of the correct total of 11 (p. 172). In addition, he describes the Communist Party of Italy, rather than the Communist Party of Indonesia, as the largest communist party in a noncommunist nation (p. 168).

The author points out that the FBI "knows who the Communists are and what they are doing," and correctly quotes the Director as warning against emotionalism in fighting communism. (p. 175) "Masters of Deceit" is listed in the bibliography (p. 230) and its reading is recommended under the caption "Do something extra" following Chapter 8, which deals with communism in the United States. (p. 177)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

Mr. Sullivan March 21, 1963

R. W. Smith

"FULL CIRCLE"
NOVEL BY GRACE LUMPKIN
BOOK REVIEW
(CENTRAL RESEARCH)

Re Morrell to DeLoach memorandum 3/7/63, concerning captioned book which was sent to the Director from "American Opinion," Belmont 78, Massachusetts. The Editor and Director of "American Opinion" is Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society.

Captioned book was reviewed, and, although its subject matter concerns a fictional story about communist activities, the book contains only one passing reference to the FBI, indicating that the FBI has investigative jurisdiction in subversive matters (p. 26). The book is not critical of the FBI.

According to the author the characters and incidents in the book are composites created from life and experience; however, "the truth is here for those willing to open their hearts and minds to receive it."

From a technical point of view, the book is well written and is one which will be praised by those who support the author's views or condemned by those holding contrary opinions. Basically, the author's theme is that although American heritage is one with a theistic orientation, there is a present day trend in our society away from this heritage toward an equalitarian, humanistic view which idolizes man and his social welfare. By use of dialogue, the author uses quotations and ideas from Marx and Lenin to demonstrate that many of the trends of our society are possibly linked to communist ideology. The book points out that while the founding fathers were deeply religious and believed in public acknowledgement of a Creator, the present day trend is to abolish all forms of religion in the public life of the country. The author allows some of the novel's characters to be critical of the United Nations and Supreme Court decisions concerning religious education and prayer.

62-461555

MAR 25 1963

Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-62-46555
1-Mr. Smith
1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Huelskamp

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "FULL CIRCLE," NOVEL BY GRACE LUMPKIN, BOOK REVIEW

According to Bureau files, Grace Lumpkin has publicly acknowledged that she was an active supporter of the Communist Party in the 1930's and subject to communist discipline although not an actual member of the party. She has not been investigated by the FBI although she has been interviewed concerning her knowledge of communist activities. Miss Lumpkin claims she broke with the communists during the period 1939-41.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed copy of "Full Circle" be maintained in the Bureau Library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-28-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "THE MEDLARS"
Novel BY HERBERT SILVETTE

R. W. Smith

b6
b7C

BACKGROUND:

According to a Ganley to Trotter memorandum dated 3-5-63, the captioned book was presented to the Director on that date by Bureau employee [redacted] The author is a personal friend of [redacted] and in expressing admiration for the Director asked [redacted] personally present the book.

The novel was reviewed in the Crime Research Section and no mention of the FBI or the Director was noted.

HERBERT SILVETTE
VA.

"THE MEDLARS"

The novel is a satirical farce portraying an American Marxist and his politically indifferent wife. The characters and situations are deliberately absurd and grotesque to make the ridicule of communists more poignant.

Anthony Medlar is a confirmed Marxist who has been victimized by capitalism and the "system." He received his Ph.D. in economics while teaching at a state university, but because he uses the name of the Chairman of the Economics Department as his Communist Party alias, he is dismissed and blackballed. He honestly believes that as a communist he can employ this deception, but when he is fired, Medlar believes this is an unjust act.

He meets his wife, Debbie, in a class he teaches and first notices her because she receives the lowest mark on a test, an incredible 12. She is a beautiful, dumb blonde whom he can not fathom. This does not bother him because he is generally unaware of anything except matters relating directly to the Party. Their rather sterile relationship is highlighted by the fact that many of the wives who are described in the novel either have large families or are pregnant. In fact, Debbie Medlar is attracted to Dr. Pudengroper, an obstetrician, who represents an opposite of Anthony Medlar.

ENCLOSURE

REC-45 62-46855-230

After Medlar is blackballed as a scholar, he significantly decides to become a mortician. He is thwarted in this effort by his wife and by Professor Mothersick, the Chairman of the Economics Department, who contact mortuary schools and prevent his

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention Central Research)

APR 2 1963

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CRIME RESEARCH

admission. He finally settles for selling pharmaceuticals for a shady drug firm and is assigned unconquered sales territory in a region recognizable as Tennessee.

Names of some of the other characters in the book are Strangle, Dorkus, Burdseat and Holocost; and the principal religion in the area is the Proto-Baptoid Church.

Dorkus has a hair-lip and is deaf. His large family consists of malformed and grotesque children and they all live in a remote region in the mountains. Medlar discovers uranium on Dorkus' land and succeeds in getting title to that portion containing the ore. He decides not to exploit the mine as he believes that the ore will be used to make bombs which may be dropped on his comrades in the Soviet Union.

Debbie leaves her husband and takes with her the title to the mine. She has fallen in love with the obstetrician, Pudengroper. As a good Marxist, Medlar is undisturbed by this personal catastrophe. He is secure in the Party and is adhering to the Party line. The novel ends with the observation that "Sipping tea, he (Medlar) knew a great content. God was in Moscow, and all was Left with the world."

EVALUATION:

Although there are some very humorous lines and incidents, much of the humor is forced. Every line seems to be charged with a rather obvious attempt to be clever and to be devastatingly satirical about the failings of communism. For this reason the novel is somewhat tedious and difficult to follow.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W. C. Sullivan March 28, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"RUSSIAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV"
BY WILLIAM G. BRAY, U. S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE SEVENTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Background

Captioned book was given to the Director by the author inscribed "To J. Edgar Hoover, a fighter for Americanism second to none." It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on March 22, 1963, and forwarded to the Central Research Section for review.

The Author

William Gilmer Bray, born June 17, 1903, in Mooresville, Indiana, has been the Republican Representative from the Seventh District of Indiana to the Unites States Congress since 1950. He is a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning him and our relations with him have been limited but cordial. On January 24, 1963, he was given an autographed copy of " A Study of Communism." (94-43232; Congressional Directory, January, 1962, pp. 48, 246)

Mention of the Director and FBI

Reference is made on page 27 to the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," as one of a number of books recommended to become acquainted with the world communist conspiracy. There is no mention of the FBI.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - L. L. Whalen
1 - Section tickler

LLW:cr
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62-46855
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170 APR 4 1963

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re "RUSSIAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV"
BY WILLIAM G. BRAY

The Book

As the title indicates, "Russian Frontiers: From Muscovy to Khrushchev," discusses the importance of Russian frontiers to Russian rulers from fifteenth century Czarism to the present communist regime. According to the author, Russia has displayed a constant need to widen her borders both geographically and ideologically and communism has provided an ideological screen to further this ambition.

A considerable part of the book is devoted to an analysis of Allied strategy in World War II particularly with regard to the decisions reached at the conferences held at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Bray believes that the Russians and the Free World were playing the game of world diplomacy by entirely different rules: Britain and the United States to win the war, destroy Nazism, and allow the subjected peoples to achieve freedom; the Russians for their own aggrandizement, for the extension of their frontiers, and for the gathering of more peoples under Russian control. He claims that the communizing of the satellite countries in Eastern Europe following the war was a shrewdly planned maneuver on the part of Stalin and that all of America's gifts, assistance, and kindnesses during the war were considered by the Russians as evidences of weakness.

Bray points out that where the Free World has made a determined stand as in Turkey, Greece, Austria, Lebanon, and Cuba, Russia has backed down and we should act accordingly. He concludes that today America is far superior to Russia economically, politically, and militarily all of which has evolved from our recognition of the freedom and dignity of man.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed copy of "Russian Frontiers" be returned to Crime Records Division, attention Correspondence and Tours Section per request

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 3, 1963

R. W. Smith

FROM : Editor of Indianapolis News

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK: THE FRINGE ON TOP
BY M. STANTON EVANS WITH
ALLAN H. RYSKIND AND WILLIAM SCHULZ
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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Gandy

Captioned book, which bears the subtitle "Political Wildlife Along the New Frontier," was published in 1962 as an American Features Book, New York City.

Book Indicts Kennedy Administration

The book's thesis is that there is a "fringe" element which endangers our Nation. This does not consist of the so-called "radical right," but is composed instead of "'intellectuals' and self-confessed power seekers who favor a planned economy and a program of softness toward the Communist threat." The claim is made that a number of individuals--members or former members of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)--who subscribe to these views have attained positions of great influence in the Kennedy Administration and shape its policies.

The ADA, according to the authors, is comparable to the famous Fabian Society, the group of Socialist intellectuals who helped guide Britain into collectivism. Among those listed as ADAers in the Kennedy Administration are: Presidential Advisers Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Theodore Sorenson, and Chester Bowles; Ambassador to India J. Kenneth Galbraith; Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg; Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman; Solicitor General Archibald Cox; and Senators Abraham Ribicoff, Hubert H. Humphrey, Joseph S. Clark, and Paul H. Douglas.

Enclosure

EX-102 REC-59 62-46855-231

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:cr
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51 APR 18 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE FRINGE ON TOP
BY M. STANTON EVANS

The book charges that a number of top "Soviet experts" in our Government--notably Walt W. Rostow, Charles E. Bohlen, and George F. Kennan--hold the view that the Soviet Union is "changing" and "mellowing" and therefore the United States must seek "accommodations" with our enemy to insure peace.

The State Department is pictured as being staffed with alumni of the now defunct Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), which the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has described as "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence." Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador Arthur H. Dean, and Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer are named as part of the "old IPR coterie."

William Wieland, as Director of the State Department's Carribbean Division of Central American Affairs, is held to be largely responsible for propagating the fiction that Castro was a "political Robin Hood," which eventually paved the way for the take-over of Cuba as a Soviet satellite.

References to FBI

The FBI is mentioned about a dozen times throughout the book and not unfavorably except indirectly, as on page 57 in connection with the accusation that the Kennedy Administration uses "government power ruthlessly" to "bludgeon" those who oppose its policies. In this connection, an example cited concerned the steel incident last year with the accompanying observation that we routed innocent people out of bed at 3 AM to harass them with questions.

The Authors

M. Stanton Evans is Editor of The Indianapolis News, William H. Ryskind is Assistant Editor of Human Events, and William Schulz is Assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr. In March 1962, Evans received an award from Young Americans for Freedom, which is a conservative youth organization. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning these three individuals.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/plc ON 7/11/80

SUBJECT: "NEGROES WITH GUNS"
BY ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

Per instructions from Mr. Tolson, "Negroes With Guns" by Robert F. Williams has been obtained and reviewed. The book is edited by Marc Schleifer and is based primarily on a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel with Williams regarding his political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer stated the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifica Foundation Network).

Martin Luther King has two prefatory articles which set forth King's philosophy of nonviolent action for Negro rights. King states there are incalculable perils to those Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. He feels it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collective struggle. King disagrees with Williams on Williams' use of violence and feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men.

Truman Nelson, in another introductory article following those by King, compares Williams with King as to their position on Negro rights. King is likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as his complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson criticizes King's nonviolent stand and strongly supports Williams' position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is a justification and rationale of why he took up arms "in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes in the South having armed themselves as a group in order to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, and where there is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, home and property.

In connection with the kidnaping charge placed against Williams by Monroe, North Carolina, authorities and the resultant FBI warrant for him with respect to the Fugitive Felon Act, Williams related his experience with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, the couple he is accused of kidnaping. Williams claims the Stegalls drove into the Monroe area at the height of the race riot carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons." The Stegalls' car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block from Williams' house by a roadblock set up by the Negroes. Because of the animosity exhibited by the crowd toward the Stegalls, Williams claims he tried to disperse the crowd. The Stegalls became hysterical,

Enclosure

62-46855
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184 APR 9 1963

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure
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1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
(All enclosures sent with cover memos)

53 APR 16 1963

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demanded Williams take them out of the vicinity, and when he refused they followed him into his house. Williams claims he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe stating that the State Police were on their way in and he would be hanging in the Courthouse Square in 30 minutes. Williams and his wife then left the scene and went to Cuba by way of Canada. Williams states he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party.

Bufiles reveal that on 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury in Monroe, North Carolina, charging him with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G.Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on the same date charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently turned up in Havana, Cuba, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. He was one of the founders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba. Our investigation of him as a Security Index subject before his flight revealed he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party.

Marc Schleifer, the editor, has been active in the FPCC and is presently under investigation by the FBI regarding his possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) with respect to unauthorized travel to Cuba.

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., publishers, have been identified with the Communist Party movement and Marzani has served time in jail for falsely claiming that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Truman Nelson, who has authored books on the abolition of slavery in the United States, was a member of the Communist Party in Massachusetts during the early 1940's.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI and reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on him. He has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILED MEMORANDUM ATTACHED.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "NEGROES WITH GUNS"
BY ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

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Gandy

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/JC
ON 7/14/80

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

In connection with an inquiry from a correspondent regarding "Negroes With Guns" by Robert F. Williams to which the Director replied by letter of 3-4-63, Mr. Tolson stated that the book should be reviewed. The book was not available locally but it was obtained by the New York Office from the retail outlet of the publisher, Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York.

REVIEW OF "NEGROES WITH GUNS":

"Negroes With Guns" is authored by Robert F. Williams and is edited by Marc Schleifer. While the book is 128 pages in length, the portion of it dealing with Williams' story does not begin until page 42 and ends on page 124.

In a prefatory note by the editor, Marc Schleifer, it was related that Schleifer while in Cuba obtained a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel of Williams' story regarding his political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer indicated that the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifica Foundation Network). The book by Williams is based essentially on that interview in addition to material from Williams' articles and editorials in his newsletter, "The Crusader."

Martin Luther King, Jr., has two prefatory articles (pages 9-15) which are set forth for the purpose of showing contrast between King's nonviolent action for Negro rights as compared to the violence espoused by Williams. King's first article outlines his justification of nonviolent direct action in dealing with Negro rights, and in the second, King stated there are incalculable perils to those Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. The greatest danger is that it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collective struggle and will confuse the large uncommitted group of Negroes who as yet have not supported either the violent or nonviolent side. Consequently, King takes issue with Williams on this point and King feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men.

Another introductory article follows those by King and is authored by Truman Nelson who compares the philosophy of King with that of Williams. King is

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
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1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

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likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as a complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson points out that Williams in "Negroes With Guns" states he is not against the passive resistance advocated by King and others, but differs with King only over the lack of flexibility pacifist commitments impose on a struggle. However, Nelson sharply criticizes King's stand as the means for obtaining Negro rights and strongly supports Williams' position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is his account of why he took up arms "in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes having armed themselves as a group to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, that he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, but where there is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, his home and property. Williams recounted how the NAACP suspended him for advocating violence as the solution of racial violence.

In connection with the charge for which Williams is presently wanted--kidnaping--involving the white couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, Williams claims that they drove into the Monroe area carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons" at the height of the race riot in Monroe, North Carolina. The Stegalls' car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block away from Williams' house by a roadblock set up by the Negroes. The Stegalls were taken from their car and brought into Williams' yard at which point he was called out of the house. Because of the animosity exhibited by the Negroes toward the Stegalls and the possibility of violence breaking out, he tried to disperse the crowd from the Stegalls. The Stegalls insisted that Williams take them out of the vicinity and Williams refused. The Stegalls then followed him into his house without invitation after his men began firing at an airplane flying low overhead. At this point he claims that Mrs. Stegall was hysterical. According to Williams he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe advising him that the State Police were on the way in and that he would be hanging in the courthouse square in 30 minutes. At this point Williams and his wife left the scene and eventually went to Canada. While in Canada he suspected that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was looking for him in cooperation with United States Government authorities at which point he decided to go to Cuba because of previous trips to that country.

Williams bases his actions on his right to self-defense as an American tradition, that when conditions become so pronounced that nonviolence will be suicidal in itself, then violence is the only feasible means to combat this situation.

Williams claims he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party and explains that any tag attached to him identifying him as a communist is because every freedom movement in the United States is labeled communist.

Understandably, Williams mentioned the FBI on occasions. However, most of them are merely references in passing, although he claims, on page 89, that the FBI entered the case because he was an indicted fugitive from justice in Interstate Flight to Avoid Prosecution. He claims that the FBI is wrong technically because he

left Monroe on the day previous to when the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him. Williams obviously does not understand the Fugitive Felon Act as we can render assistance in fugitive matters of this type regardless of the time the fugitive fled the state in which he was indicted.

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS:

On 8-27-61 Robert Franklin Williams was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, resulting in a charge against him of kidnaping a white couple, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall, who were innocent passers-by. Williams and his associates, described as a mob of between 50 and 100 persons, allegedly kidnaped the Stegalls at gunpoint and held them as hostages at Williams' residence and in an adjoining house for approximately two hours before releasing them. Williams allegedly telephoned the Monroe, North Carolina, Chief of Police and stated he was holding the Stegalls in custody as hostages and would kill them unless the Chief released within 30 minutes all of Williams' followers who had been arrested following a race riot in Monroe earlier on 8-27-61. Extensive picketing had been taking place in Monroe for about 10 days by a group of "Freedom Riders" and local followers of Williams. On the afternoon of 8-27-61 fighting erupted between picketers and others and police arrested 25 of Williams' followers. On 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury charging Williams with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on 8-28-61 charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently fled to Havana, Cuba, by way of Canada, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. Prior to his flight, Williams had been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), having been one of its founders and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba.

Prior to the above incident and in connection with our investigation of him as a Security Index subject, he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He was also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party in addition to the FPCC as indicated above.

MARC SCHLEIFER:

Marc David Schleifer has been active in the FPCC. Schleifer is presently under an active investigation regarding the possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) regarding his unauthorized travel to Cuba. It was learned in January, 1963, that Schleifer had agreed to work for the Cuban Institute of Art and Cinematographic Industry.

MARZANI AND MUNSELL, INC., PUBLISHERS:

On May 22, 1947, after a trial in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C., Carl Marzani was found guilty on eleven counts of an indictment charging him with having made false statements to representatives of the United States

Government concerning the fact he had not been in the Communist Party (CP). The judgment was upheld and on March 25, 1949, he was committed to serve the remainder of his one to five years in the Federal Penitentiary.

Alexander Munsell was a member and attended meetings of the CP section covering the Lincoln Square area of New York City in about 1948 and 1949. Munsell allegedly stopped attending CP meetings at the time of the first Smith Act trial in New York City; however, informants have stated that despite the fact that Munsell stopped attending meetings he was still a CP member but did not want to be known openly as one.

TRUMAN NELSON:

Nelson was an associate of CP members and a CP member himself during the early 1940's and up until 1946 in Massachusetts. He is an author and has written books regarding the abolition of slavery in the United States. There is no indication he has been active in the CP since 1946.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.:

Martin Luther King is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI. He is the well-known Southern Negro leader who became nationally prominent during 1955 and 1956 when he organized the successful protest that ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. Reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on King who has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work and has also been characterized as a wholehearted Marxist but cannot publicly espouse his adherence to communist principles in view of his position as a minister of religion.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-12-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY"
BOOKLET BY MARION VANCE

Captioned publication was made available to the Director, without cover letter, by the author Marion Vance.

DATA IN BUFILES ON VANCE: Book Reviews

In June, 1962, Vance wrote the Director requesting material to quote in his proposed book "Communism in Kentucky." Vance stated he had recently lost in the Kentucky Democratic primary for United States Senator; he advised he had waged his campaign on communism in that state. His letter enclosed a copy of a speech he had made which was typical of the extreme right-wing element. Bufiles were checked on receipt of this letter and reflected that Vance was the subject of an election law case in April, 1958, in which it was alleged he had offered a large sum of money and a job in the construction industry if one of the candidates in the Kentucky primary election would withdraw from the race for U. S. Representative; the Department advised that it desired no further investigation in that matter. In 6-54 Marion Vance was arrested by the Kentucky State Police in a drunken condition; he complained bitterly when he was taken before the judge against whom his brother was running for the position of County Judge. Because of this information and the fact that Vance would probably not hesitate to use the Director's name in connection with future political endeavors, he was furnished an in-absence letter and advised that none of Mr. Hoover's material was available to send him.

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"COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY"

A review of this booklet reflects that it is an attempt to prove that Kentucky is dominated by a "pro-communist" paper; the Louisville Courier-Journal. He alleges that this newspaper is constantly duping Kentuckians into supporting communist aims. He mentions the Courier-Journal's advocacy of Red China's admission to the United Nations; trade with Red China and repeal of the Connally Amendment to the United Nations charter, as well as its opposition to the film "Operation Abolution" sponsored by the House Un-American Activities Committee, as examples of the paper's pro-communist attitude. Vance also criticizes the Courier-Journal for its opposition to the John Birch Society. He discusses the trial of Carl Braden, former employee of the Courier-Journal, who was convicted on charges of sedition. He discusses the "north Kentucky communist cell" which he claims is headed by "communist cell operator" Jesse L. Murrell, a Methodist preacher, who promoted communism under the guise of a reform movement to clean up vice in that area. (Bufiles reflect Murrell has never

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CRIME RESEARCH

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been subject of FBI investigation; however, his name appears among those supporting certain communist causes, such as in 1960 when his name appeared in a brief which claimed the Internal Security Act of 1950 was unconstitutional.) He is also critical of the United Mine Workers and alleges that the Kentucky State Treasury has been subjected to fraud and corruption by the Courier-Journal-controlled state administration. He concludes by insisting that equal opportunities be granted to the Negro and by setting forth the dangers of socialized medicine.

He quotes from several of the Director's articles and speeches, such as the Director's address before the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, 1954; Appropriations Testimony for 1963; column for Victor Riesel in June, 1962; Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction 3-60; article "Shall It Be Law or Tyranny" 2-62 and the Christianity Today article, 10-24-61. He has used these quotations to point out the deadly nature of communism and communist attempts to infiltrate and undermine our society. A picture of the dust jacket of "Masters of Deceit" faces page one of the booklet.

OBSERVATIONS:

Vance's book, which sells for $1, is ambiguous, and highly exaggerated. It is most unlikely that it will have other than very limited appeal and distribution. It is felt that the Director will not desire to dignify Vance's publication with any acknowledgment.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

2-Original & Copy
1-Yellow

SAC, New York — 1-Mr. N. P. Callahan — April 17, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855) — 1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf
1-Mr. Branigan/W. A. Aull

REQUESTS FOR BOOKS — 1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
BOOK REVIEWS — 1-Mr. Gray
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION — 1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

You should be on the alert for the publication date of the following two books, and when they are available you should discreetly obtain one copy of each and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1. **"A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA" edited by Charlotte Pomerantz, published by Marzani & Munsell, 100 West Twenty-third Street, New York 11, New York, cloth, $4.75.**

2. **"THE BETRAYERS" by Jonathan Root. (A reappraisal of an American crisis; a complete account of the Rosenberg case.) Published by Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, $5. (Publication date has been listed in "Publishers' Weekly" for both April and May, 1963.)**

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, for review. Book #2 requested by SA W. A. Aull, Espionage Section, for review. Both books will be placed in the Bureau Library, after review.

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(11)

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REC-58 62-46855-232

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ENCLOSURE
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APR 25 1963

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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

April 12, 1963

Title of Book A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA

Author Edited by Charlotte Pomerantz

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

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☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☒ Internal Security/ J. H. Kleinkauf	☑	☐
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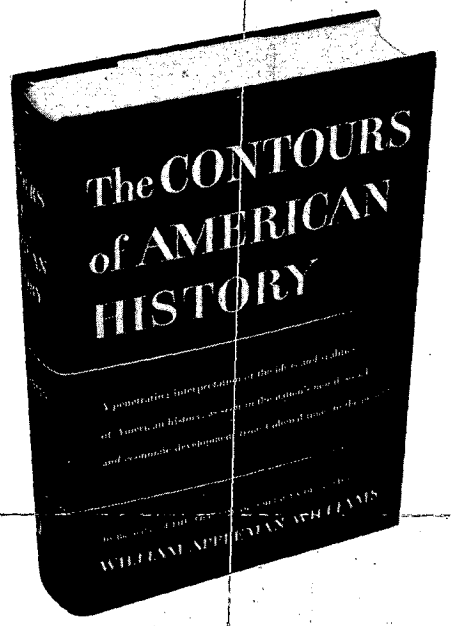
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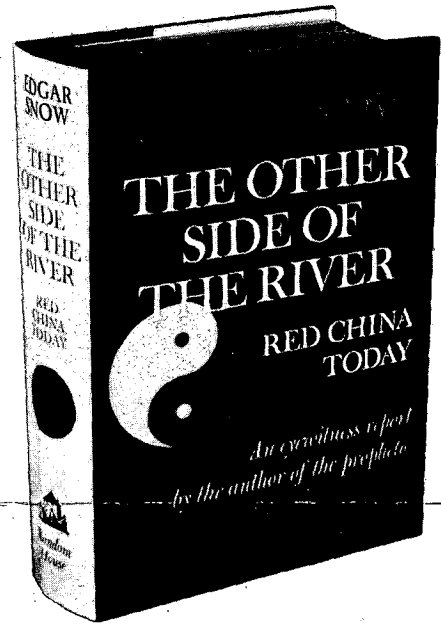
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Some Comments:

NORMAN THOMAS:
Original, entertaining, and effective.

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH:
A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA *should make millions of Americans laugh, but not without shame; and not one praise without consequences.*

DAGMAR WILSON:
Women Strike for Peace
I await an explosion — an explosion of laughter that will be heard round the world when people at last perceive their needless enslavement to institutions that enshrine prejudice.

CAREY McWILLIAMS:
A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA *is a brilliant achievement. My congratulations, in particular, to Charlotte Pomerantz for her diligence and insight in assembling this superb cartoon record which is, indeed, Americana (un-Americana, that is) of a very special kind. It is at once a surprising and refreshing experience to discover, in these pages, the scope and intensity of the feeling against the inquisitorial committees.*

The Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH:
Any book that portrays in detail the sordid and unsavory activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is a valuable asset to true Americanism. My impression of HUAC is that it is like a man who builds a fire on the floor of his living room and destroys his own house thereby. This fire can destroy the whole structure of our democracy if it is not stopped.

AUBREY WILLIAMS:
National Committee to Abolish HUAC
A delight—replete with indignation, defiance, essential material, and many a belly laugh as cartoonists caricature the imbecilities of this committee.

PATRICK E. GORMAN:
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO
A much needed stimulus to the cause of freedom and decency. It ought to be read by every citizen and especially by every believer in real democracy. A long overdue contribution to the essential sanity of the nation.

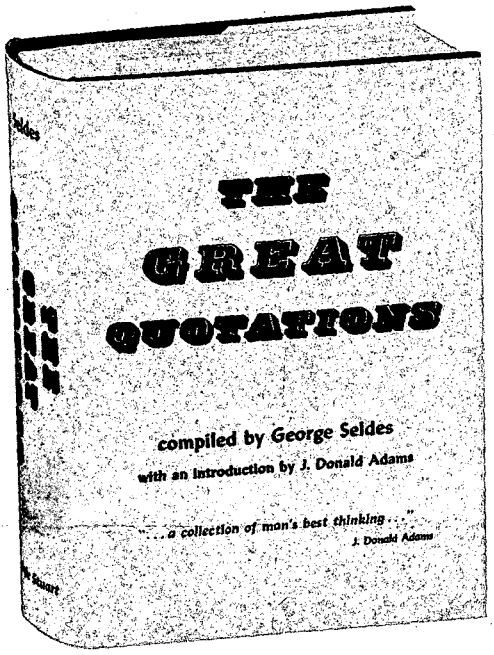
OSMOND K. FRAENKEL:
A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA *is a brilliant exposition of the noxious three-ring circus HUAC has always been.*

Professor ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN:
Your characterizations of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and your ridicule of it, seem to me fully justified and much needed. I hope the book attracts wide attention.

ABOUT THE EDITOR: Charlotte Pomerantz was born in New York and attended *L'Institut des Sciences Politiques* in Paris before receiving a BA degree at Sarah Lawrence. Her interest in HUAC stems from her student reaction to the age of McCarthyism, seen from a liberal college and a family background of law and libertarianism (her father was senior trial lawyer at Nuremberg, in the trial of Nazi industrialists). Miss Pomerantz has worked as a saleslady, researcher, editor and writer. She was special editorial assistant in preparing *Einstein on Peace* (Simon and Schuster, 1960).

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A QUARTER-CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA

1930 1933

Edited by CHARLOTTE POMERANTZ

Satire and ridicule have ever been the rapier and cudgel wielded by mankind against its oppressors, and the thrusts of a Hogarth or a Goya have evened many a score. In America, satire has found vent in the political cartoon, which because of the mass character of American politics and the earthiness of frontier humor, has tended to be something of a blunt instrument. Yet, in the hands of a Joseph Keppler or an Art Young, the political cartoon could be a deflating lancet, often drawing blood from the flanks of the mighty. That this traditional American genre has lost none of its vigor is shown by the spirited assault by our artists on the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt voiced their majority sentiment when she judged that HUAC "seems better for a police state than for the United States of America," a verdict affirmed by an impressive number of our jurists, historians and highest political leaders, whose opinions are presented in point-counterpoint to the cartoons and drawings. This tragico-comical memorabilia of HUAC is more than a collection of gibe and merriment: the cartoons and quotations have a story line—the history of HUAC—culminating in the brutality of Black Friday on the steps of the City Hall in San Francisco.

President Roosevelt's tag of "sordid" is still the most precise one-word description of the Committee. HUAC, which began its career attacking the fledgling CIO, rounds its quarter-century by attacking Women Strike for Peace. A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA is an entertaining reminder that when President Kennedy was a teenager the Dies Committee was fighting the New Deal, just as its successor is fighting many of the goals of the New Frontier.

Older readers will be amazed to find how much they've forgotten; younger readers will be delighted to see the breadth and the spunk of the resistance to HUAC. The publishers believe that A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA will provide readers, young and old, with many a chuckle and withal reaffirm their determination to keep America free.

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While its humor gives it a wide appeal, the book has bite. As shown in a moving letter by the late Jack McManus, reprinted in the book, HUAC's hearings are the main support of the McCarran Act. This bock documents, sprightly but powerfully, the essential travesty of justice inherent in that law.

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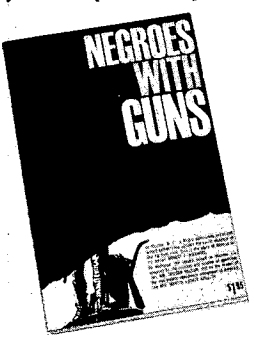
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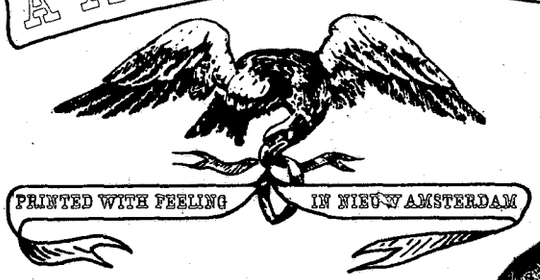
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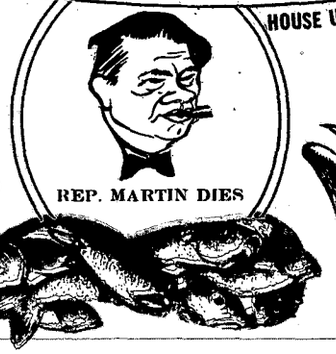
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A QUARTER-CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA

1938- -1963

A TRAGICO-COMICAL MEMORABILIA OF HIS





Edited by
CHARLOTTE POMERANTZ



FOREWORD BY PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, ENVOI BY JAMES BALDWIN
AND WITH WRITINGS AND QUOTATIONS,
MOSTLY RESPECTABLE, BY AUTHORITIES TOO NUMEROUS
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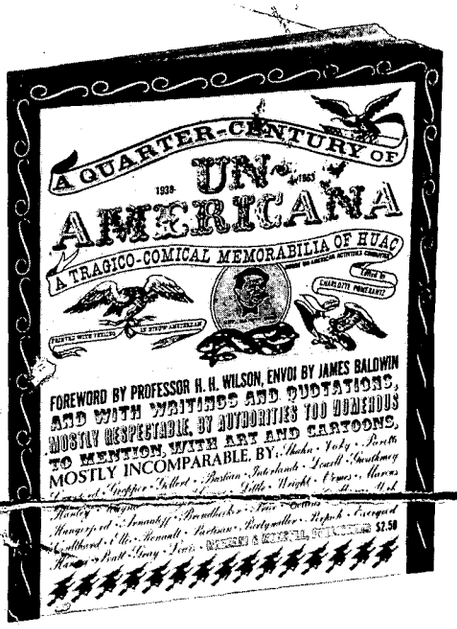
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A humoresque, thought-provoking cartoon and text chronicle of the antics of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). Just published, it has already elicited enthusiastic comment from leading Americans (see jacket on reverse side). Foreword by Professor H. H. Wilson of Princeton University; envoi by James Baldwin.

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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

April 17, 1963

Title of Book "ROOM 3603: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH [redacted]NCE CENTER IN NEW YORK DURING WORLD WAR II"

Author H. Montgomery Hyde (Published by Farrar, Straus & Company; $4.50.)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

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Central Research

62-46855

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Mata Hari and Room 3603

Reviewed by
Curtis Carroll Davis

An officer in the Army's Intelligence and Security Branch, Mr. Davis has long been interested in those subjects.

THE WORLD OF ESPIONAGE. By Bernard Newman. British Book Center. 254 pp. $4.95.

ROOM 3603: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE CENTER IN NEW YORK DURING WORLD WAR II. By H. Montgomery Hyde. Foreword by Ian Fleming. Farrar, Straus. 257 pp. $4.50.

BY COMPLEMENTING themselves as they do, these works point out the pitfall, and its avoidance, in writing about this particular phase of social history.

Newman, a British lecturer, has the candor to admit that his latest effort carries "a very wide title." Not a history but a survey of methods, restricted to the period of the two world wars, his book contains little not already familiar to addicts of the genre. It does, however, offer the best summary we have seen as to the true status of "Mata Hari" and an equally firsthand recapitulation of a far abler German intelligence personality, "Fraulein Doktor." There are 11 photos, but no index or bibliography. Yet this is a better book than the reader has any right to expect. Why? According to his publishers, it is Newman's 110th.

HYDE HAS WRITTEN or co-authored a mere 25 other works, mostly in the field of 19th century English history. In moving up to the 20th he has produced the kind of document from which future "worlds" of espionage will be created—"the first book, so far as I know," says Ian Fleming in his foreword, "about the British secret agent whose publication has received official blessing." The agent is Sir William Stephenson, the Canadian financier who directed British Security Coordination, a cover-name (suggested by J. Edgar Hoover) for the agency that inaugurated and ran British Intelligence against the Axis in this hemisphere before and following our entry into World War II.

This routinely written narrative—boasting five illustrations, a brief bibliography, and a good index—rates two major recommendations. First, it is an absorbing, authoritative account of all phases of clandestine activity against an enemy nation, drawn mostly from Sir William's personal archives and told by Captain Hyde as one of his former staff. In the telling there emerge many of those bizarre episodes which seem to inhere in this field.

Secondly, the book unveils the remorseless international struggles swirling, wholly unbeknownst, 'round the head of the person most centrally concerned: the man in the street. Here are alleged vignettes of defeatism (Ambassador Joseph Kennedy), of overweening ambition (Edgar Hoover), of journalistic mouthpieces (Walter Winchell, whose column recently gave this book a plug). It is all very disturbing, instructive—and readable.

"Room 3603" is a distinct contribution to the annals of its era.

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New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
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62-460855-

April 18, 1963

Miss Sonia Levinthal
Publicity Director
McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Miss Levinthal:

Thank you for your note enclosing a copy of "The Far Right." Your thoughtfulness in making this book available to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Central Research Section

NOTE: Miss Levinthal has in the past forwarded advance copies of books published by McGraw-Hill and has been thanked for sending them. Donald Janson, one of the authors of "The Far Right," is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect that the other author, [redacted]

A check of the book reflects a number of references to the Director and the FBI in the fight against communism. After a letter to Miss Levinthal has been sent, the book, since it is of interest to the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division, should be forwarded to that Division for review.

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April 15, 1963

Numerous references are made throughout the attached book to both the Director and the FBI.

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Book Reviews

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McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.



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133 APR 24 1963

Publication date:

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Sonia Levinthal, Publicity Director
McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

CRIME RESEARCH
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1-Yellow
1- 100-433411 May 3, 196
(CCDBR)
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner/Kleinkauf
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. J.M. Sizoo
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

REQUESTS FOR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

ReBulet 4/17/63, above caption, in which you were requested to obtain discreetly one copy of "A Quarter Century of Un-Americana" edited by Charlotte Pomerantz.

Chicago has advised by airtel 4/25/63, that above book is in print.

You should expedite the purchase of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1-Chicago (100-37762)

NOTE:
Re Chi let 4/25/63, captioned "CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS (CCDBR); IS - C." (100-433411)

AMB:cb
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Books received gratuitously from Chicago Office 5/4/63 and NYO telephonically advised by D.E. Mocre to ASAC Schmidt to disregard request for submission of book. JMS 5/7/63

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COMM-FBI

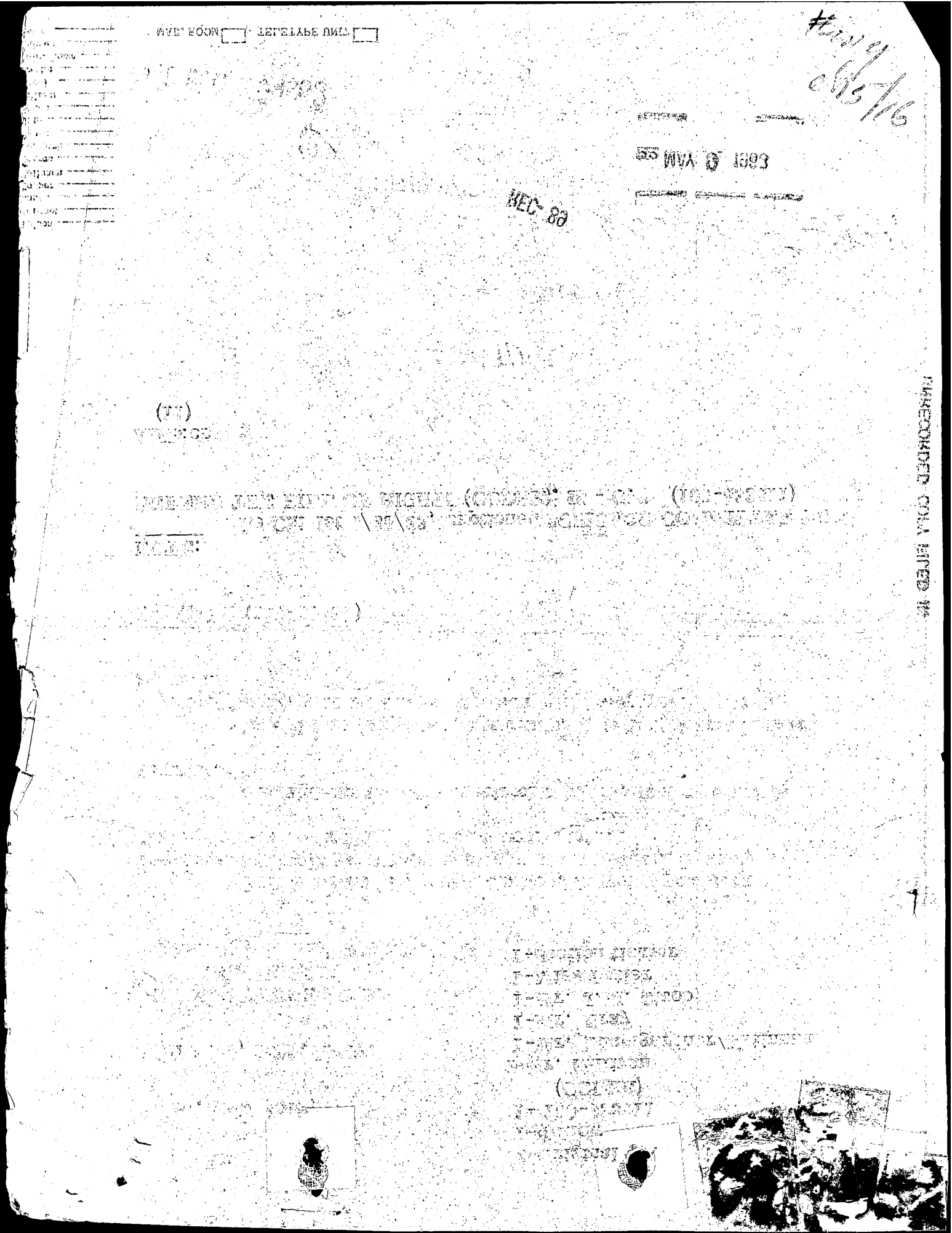
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 7, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"
SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR
TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

A "provisional edition" of captioned document has been shown to Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. This was a draft copy in which minor revisions are currently being made.

Captioned document is a syllabus prepared by the Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Morris I. Leibman, has been very active in support of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

For Teacher Training

A preliminary look at the syllabus disclosed that it is designed to fill a fundamental need in orienting teachers as to how to teach about communism. There is no doubt that, if the demand for responsible education about communism is to be met, we must have better teacher training.

Cites Director's Books

The Director's books are mentioned approvingly. "Masters of Deceit" is cited as recommended reading and is listed in the bibliography. "A Study of Communism" is also cited as recommended reading, is listed in the bibliography, and is described in a detailed paragraph under the special heading "Recent Books for Students."

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Gale
1-Mr. Edwards/Westfall
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Miss Butler
AWG:cb (12)

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1- 62-46855
1-Mr. Gray
1-Section tickler

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"

Not Final Form

A glance through the contents of the syllabus revealed that it contains a few obvious inaccuracies in dates and statistics. Mr. Leibman, who made the "provisional copy" available, stated that minor corrections and revisions are now being incorporated in the document and the final version should be available soon. From a mere preliminary look at the syllabus, however, it appears to be the best work of its kind yet produced for teacher training. As soon as it is available, Mr. Leibman will provide us with a final version of the syllabus which will be reviewed by Central Research Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5/9/63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: Book
OCEAN FRONT
BY J. DOUGLASS WALLOP, III

BACKGROUND:

no loc.

We have received a copy of the above book which was made available by Jerry O'Leary of "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C. J. Douglass Wallop has published four other novels one of which, "The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant," became a highly successful comedy, "Damn Yankees."

J. DOUGLASS WALLOP, III:

Mrs. no loc.

J. Douglass Wallop, III, and his wife Mrs. Lucille Wallop, who writes under the pen name of Lucille Fletcher, are personal friends of SA Carl Harris of the Identification Division.

REVIEW OF OCEAN FRONT:

Re

While, as the title implies, most of the story takes place at the ocean, Chesapeake Bay area, the story actually deals with a crime in Washington, D. C. Paul Braxton and his wife Linda, a young married couple in their early twenties, were awakened late at night while sleeping on the ground floor of their apartment in Washington, D. C., in the Capitol Hill area. An intruder awakened the couple with a flashlight after removing the screen from their bedroom window and pointed a rifle at the husband. The wife was abducted through the window and taken by the kidnaper to a waiting car. They apparently went to a field in Maryland where the wife was raped and pistol whipped. The novel is built around the relationship that springs up between the husband and wife after she finds her way to a farmhouse and recovers in a hospital. The husband, Paul Braxton, harbors feelings of cowardice, and his wife's father endeavors to browbeat the daughter into leaving her husband.

Book Reviews

The FBI is mentioned frequently in the early chapters of the book because of its jurisdiction in the kidnaping case. None of the references are derogatory and no subsequent references are made as the crime itself is not really the subject of the novel but is only used as a tool by the author to show how such

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
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CRIME RESEARCH

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a crime could have such moral implications on the individuals concerned. It also serves to open up old wounds, latent hatred, particularly between Linda Braxton and her father Hi Collins. Collins is cast as the "heavy" who tries to run everyone's life and also makes an attempt to put pressure on the FBI to reach a speedy solution to the case. The other characters in the book make it clear to him that it isn't possible to pressure the FBI. This would imply that the FBI tries harder in some cases than in others and that it responds to pressure (page 53); however, it was pointed out to Collins that the FBI doesn't need such pressure and that it carries out to the utmost its investigative responsibilities in all cases.

The dilemma between Paul Braxton and Linda is eventually removed after a series of dramatic incidents including a separation, a drunken binge by Linda and an unusual act of heroism by Paul's father who died from a heart attack after rescuing a retarded child from heavy surf at the beach, although he could not swim.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS ll - 5/9/63 DATE: April 9, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith RWS

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS IN THE PRESENCE OF MY ENEMIES
BY REVEREND JOHN W. CLIFFORD, S. J.
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Background

Captioned book, which will be published on April 29, 1963, was forwarded to the Director by the author's publisher, W.W. Norton and Company, New York City. It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on April 3, 1963, and forwarded to Central Research Section for review.

The Author

Father Clifford, who is on the Special Correspondents' List, is a brother of Special Agent Harry F. Clifford, of the San Francisco Office. He is now a university professor in Nationalist China.

Manual on Brainwashing

The book is a moving and vivid autobiographical account of Father Clifford's three years' imprisonment by Chinese communists following his arrest on an unspecified charge in June, 1953, in Shanghai, China, where he was serving as a Jesuit priest. At his release in May, 1956, he had not confessed nor given his captors any information of propaganda value.

What Father Clifford has written is a veritable manual on brainwashing. He holds there is nothing particularly "mysterious" or "irresistible" about the technique which communists have developed through years of intense experimentation. Brainwashing "relies upon a delicate balance of force and psychological manipulation to produce complete surrender and obedience." The only purpose in brainwashing an individual is to turn him into a helpless instrument to be manipulated. Communists probe relentlessly to reveal a prisoner's weaknesses which can be used against him.

Enclosure retained in Bu Library

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NOT RECORDED
MAY 10 1963

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

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CENTRAL RESEARCH
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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: IN THE PRESENCE OF MY ENEMIES
BY REVEREND JOHN W. CLIFFORD, S. J.

To effectively resist brainwashing, the author warns, the captive must realize that he can do nothing to improve his position with his captors. Unless he wishes to confess, he cannot accomplish anything by discussing his case with his interrogators or by even talking with them.

The only way a prisoner can defend himself successfully against brainwashing, emphasizes Father Clifford, is to rigidly adhere to "silence, strict noncooperation and a tough determination to hang onto his own dignity." The captive "who fights the communists with uncompromising dedication to his cause not only can survive but will emerge from imprisonment stronger than those who seek favors through collaboration." A sense of humor is also a valuable asset, he adds.

Direct physical torture is not an essential part of the brainwashing process today, says Father Clifford. Rather, the infliction of continued physical discomfort--insufficient food, sanitation, and sleep, isolation, petty rules, indignities, et cetera--combined with subtle psychological pressure are used to achieve the desired results. Moreover, the author has never found any clear evidence that Chinese communists used drugs.

Mention of FBI

The only reference to the FBI appears on page 143, where the author states that his interrogators knew that he had a brother who worked for the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed book be returned to Crime Records Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan May 2, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOKLET REVIEW:
TOTALITARIANISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES
BY WILLIAM EBENSTEIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Booklet

Captioned booklet, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published in 1963 by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, which also published a book by this author entitled: "Two Ways of Life: The Communist Challenge to Democracy." There are no references to the Director or to the FBI in the booklet, which is attached.

The Author

The author, William Ebenstein was born in 1910 in Austria and is a professor of political science at the University of California. In 1945, he was listed as a member of a committee raising funds for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC). In April, 1946, he spoke on German-American disputes at a meeting of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). The JAFRC and the AYD have been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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We conducted a limited Security of Government Employees inquiry concerning Ebenstein in 1954. Confidential informants, acquaintances, associates and fellow employees advised that they were aware of no derogatory information concerning Ebenstein's loyalty, character or reputation.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Mr. Keating
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-465..

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan May 7, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA, 1938-1963, A TRAGICO-COMICAL MEMORABILIA OF HUAC"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Attached book condemning the House Committee on Un-American Activities, published by Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, has been reviewed.

Anti-HUAC Stand

As would be expected from the title, this book comprises a contemptuous attack on Congressional investigating committees, singling out the HUAC for special emphasis. The book is a compilation of previously published headlines, short articles or quoted passages, and cartoons by various individuals and publications which have been critical of the activities of the HUAC since its formation in 1938. The material is sometimes sarcastic and othertimes vicious. The primary themes are that the HUAC is engaged in unconstitutional activities, has supported fascist or "right-wing" trends in this country, and has always opposed freedom of speech and thought. The book calls for the abolition of the HUAC and similar committees. It also condemns the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act).

Charge of FBI Collaboration with HUAC

The book also charges that the Director and the FBI have collaborated with the HUAC, especially in providing information and "informers" for the HUAC in the latter's attempts to "harrass" its victims. The references to the Director and the FBI are slurring and scurrilous.

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128 MAY 13 1963

Sources Used

Material used against the HUAC comes from a variety of individuals whose words may or may not have been used with their knowledge or permission. They

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
JMS/aab
(11)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Section tickler

1 - A.M. Butler
(1) - 62-46855

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include the late Eleanor Roosevelt; Representative James Roosevelt (D-California); Chief Justice Earl Warren; Justice Hugo Black; Justice William O. Douglas; Murray Kempton of the New York Post; Cyrus Eaton, apologist for the Soviet Union; the late film actress, Marilyn Monroe; the London, England communist newspaper "Daily Worker"; "Mainstream," the American communist "cultural" publication; Frank Wilkinson, identified in the past as a Communist Party, USA, member and now executive director of the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC; and Carl Braden, also identified in the past as a CP member and now active in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., suspected communist front now under investigation.

Levine Material Included

Also featured on pages 108 and 110 are parts of former SA Jack Levine's article in "The Nation," issue of October 20, 1962, which charges that the Director leans "heavily on right-wing support" and that Bureau informants are so numerous that their reports have become repetitious.

Publisher

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, published the book. Both associates in the firm, Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, are on the Security Index. Marzani served two years in Federal prison (1949-1951) for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Munsell has financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past. Marzani and Munsell are active in efforts to abolish the HUAC.

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Editing of Book

The book was edited by Charlotte Inez Pomerantz (on Reserve Index), an employee of Marzani's firm, who has been active also in the anti-HUAC campaign. Her father, Abraham L. Pomerantz (on Reserve Index) also a supporter of the campaign against the HUAC.

The foreword was written by Professor H.H. Wilson, apparently identical with Harper Hubert Wilson, professor of politics at Princeton University, who has been active in the past in anti-HUAC efforts. The "envoi" (postscript) to the book was written by James Baldwin, Negro writer, who has also supported the campaign to abolish the HUAC.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOKLET REVIEW:
TOTALITARIANISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the booklet is to provide teachers with material on totalitarianism prepared by an expert who is also a specialist in teaching procedures. The booklet contains a penetrating analysis of totalitarianism and a comparison of its two modern forms--fascism and communism--with democracy. It is the belief of the author that a proper understanding of the nature and methods of totalitarianism is of crucial importance for the survival of human liberty because totalitarianism as a form of government and as a way of life is characterized by its fundamental purpose--the total control of man's life and thought by the state.

Comment

The booklet contains several astute observations. It studies and compares the conditions which existed in countries such as the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba before they were taken over by the communists, and the conditions which existed in countries such as Germany and Italy before the rise of Hitler and Mussolini. The author observes that the first background factor in an underdeveloped country that opens the door to communist influence is a government that possesses neither technical competence nor moral integrity.

In regard to the internal security of the United States, the booklet points up the danger of the crypto-communist, the sympathizer and fellow-traveler of communism who is deeply alarmed about the slightest violation of democratic principle in this country, but casually explains away communist slave labor camps by quoting the adage "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs."

In regard to peaceful coexistence, it is stated that if totalitarian nations were to confine themselves to practicing their systems at home, time would tell which system during a period of peaceful coexistence would prove itself. But fascism and communism do not confine themselves to such peaceful competition by example and demonstration. Rather, they are determined to impose their ideas and practices on other nations by propaganda, infiltration, subversion, military occupation, and armed conquest.

The key issue between free nations and totalitarianism is correctly identified as the age-old issue of human liberty versus serfdom and slavery.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/30/63

1 - Liaison
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Lee

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE BETRAYERS" BY JONATHAN ROOT, PUBLISHED BY COWARD - MC CANN, INCORPORATED NEW YORK

Book Reviews

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the galley proof of the above-captioned book. This galley proof was loaned to the Bureau by [redacted] Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), who reviewed it for possible purchase and use in United States Navy libraries.

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THE AUTHOR:

Jonathan Root is a newspaper writer and is the son of Lin Segal Root, who is the subject of a closed Security Matter - C case. He is now on leave from the San Francisco Chronicle to write this book.

THE PUBLISHER:

Coward - McCann, Incorporated, has published a book entitled "Toward Soviet America" by William Z. Foster, who was then chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America. This book by Foster was published in 1932.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 Just/Rms 86-1840 cv

THE PUBLICATION:

The author claims his is the first objective story of the Rosenbergs' case. He states that he has relied on books, the trial record and other printed accounts of the Rosenbergs' case in his retelling of the story.

The author traces the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from their childhood in poverty in the Lower East Side of New York through the depression era and World War II and leaves the impression that the poverty and the depression period led them into the Communist Party. Root attempts to present his ideas of the public feeling in 1950 at the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs and points out that the people were shocked to find out that within five years after the victories of World War II we

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were faced with another enemy, namely Russia. Thus he said the public was relieved when the Director announced the arrest of the Rosenbergs as communist spies. The author discusses the Security of Government Employees program and in so doing criticizes the Bureau for "poking into the lives of too many people." Root said it was not until after World War II that the Bureau acquired unprecedented investigative authority, which came about when the nation realized it could not trust Russia. Root does not mention or is unaware of the Presidential Directive of 1939 by which the Bureau was directed to handle investigations in the security field.

The description of the trial, the numerous appeals, the actions of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the execution of the Rosenbergs are given in a basically factual manner.

COMMENT:

This book is, at best, a rehash of an oft-told story and has no particularly new or novel approach to the subject. It will probably have a limited popular appeal.

ACTION:

New York has previously been instructed to obtain this book when published in June, 1963. When it is received it is recommended that it be placed in the Bureau library. The galley proof will be returned to ONI by liaison.

Returned to
5/14/63
jm

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-6-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NEWS ITEM ON BOOK TITLED: "ROOM 3603" NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, 5-5-63

Book Reviews

An article by Jerry Greene appeared in the May 5, 1963, issue of the New York Daily News titled: "Duped U. S. Into War, Briton Claims." The article dealt with a book just published in the United States titled "Room 3603." It is the story of Sir William Stephenson and British Intelligence in the U. S. during World War II. An autostat of this article is attached.

Although "Room 3603" has just been published in this country, it was published last year in England under the title "The Quiet Canadian." Under this latter title it was reviewed in Central Research Section on December 13, 1962, and that review is attached.

A comparison of the two books revealed that "The Quiet Canadian" contains 242 pages of text while the newest book, "Room 3603" contains 244 pages of text. Pages 243 and 244 contain nothing more than the author's description of the room where Stephenson lives today and a few words about what he is doing with his time. Also on page 243 are words attributed to Honorable David Bruce, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, concerning Stephenson and General William J. Donovan with a great deal of praise for Sir William Stephenson. The last page, 244, contains a tribute from a British woman agent concerning Stephenson. The first issue titled "The Quiet Canadian" contains several photographs scattered throughout the book, one of which was drawing of the Director opposite page 52. The second book, "Room 3603," contains no photographs. "The Quiet Canadian" contains a 2-page Foreword by the Honorable David Bruce while the new edition, "Room 3603," contains a 3 1/4-page Foreword by Ian Fleming. The book, "Room 3603," is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

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1 - Mr. Sullivan

Enclosures (3)

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CRIME RESEARCH

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February 19, 1963

PERSONAL

Mr. Howard Cady
General Manager and Editor in Chief
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Cady:

I have received the book, "Strike in the West," which you so kindly sent me and want you to know how very appreciative I am of your thoughtfulness.

You may be sure that I will read it at the earliest opportunity.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Clyde Tolson

3 ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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Book reviewed in memo Wannall to Sullivan 2-27-63

10 MAY 21 1963

Book detached and filed in Bureau File 5/21/63 GS

FEB 20 1963

With
the
Compliments
of

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

FROM

HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.
PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

RETURN REQUESTED

Mr. Clyde Tolson
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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POSTMASTER: CONTENTS
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

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ENCLOSURE



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383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HOWARD CADY
GENERAL MANAGER AND EDITOR IN CHIEF
GENERAL BOOK DIVISION

62-46855-238

ENCLOSURE

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York
MUrray Hill 8-9100

February 1, 1963

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL CLOCK READ "HIGH NOON"?

Every American remembers what he was doing and thinking during the crisis over Cuba. What were our leaders doing and thinking in Washington?

The most complete presentation of the process of decision-making during one of the most significant crises of modern times may be found in STRIKE IN THE WEST by James Daniel and John G. Hubbell, to be published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston on March 1.

Every account of the Cuban crisis up to this point has been foreshortened in a peculiar way. Limited both by newspaper and weekly magazine deadlines, as well as an unprecedented policy of government-imposed secrecy, responsible authors have had to be content, for the most part, with reporting tangential aspects of the main events. But here, for the first time, is an account which links all the significant events of the Cuban crisis: the intricacies of Soviet deception, the unwillingness of official Washington to recognize the threat for what it really was, and, finally, the largely untold story of the massive American military response after the President made his fateful decision.

Authors James Daniel and John G. Hubbell have put together, in 192 pages, a gripping account of how Nikita Khrushchev by stealth and planned deception implanted within the Western Hemisphere sufficient nuclear weapons to overturn the delicately poised balance of power between the free world and Communist forces.

They describe how this was carried out under the horrified eyes of our intelligence forces, military services and anguished members of Congress and the alert American press. When finally our leaders in Washington saw the actual U-2 pictures and realized that the international clock read "high noon," Washington was faced with six choices:

To do nothing
To protest privately to Khrushchev
To haul Russia and Cuba before the UN Security Council
To place an embargo on military shipments to Cuba
To make a surprise air attack
To make a surprise invasion

STRIKE IN THE WEST is a report not only of the actual days of crisis and the embargo decision, but the story behind America's slow realization of the threat from Cuba, with recognition, at the same time, of the swiftness and sureness with which the crisis was finally faced. It is a case history of blunder and indecision about which the authors felt the American public should be aware, written with a sense of patriotism by two men who started out to write a short, hero-worshipful account of the Cuban crisis until they ran into conspicuous inconsistencies.

To quote James Daniel:

> "Had our book been only a recital of confusion and evasion -- and incredible stupidity -- in Washington, D. C., prior to October 14th, it would have been pretty sour stuff. As Americans, Hubbell and I would have had to consider whether in the present tense international situation it was too damaging to put together the story. But we felt that the subsequent performance by our Government went far to redeem the earlier mistakes. Despite the blows we give the White House, State Department, et al., for errors prior to October 14th, the team members get their prizes for the way they subsequently handled themselves, particularly the superb military forces.
>
> "We hope the book will encourage the spirit of self-examination which we have been privately assured is operating within Washington policy circles. It would be unfortunate if in the national euphoria of avoiding nuclear war we failed as a nation to inquire how the Cuban disaster occurred. We're not out of the woods, yet. The threat is still there. But we have a deep feeling that we're entering a new period when some of the old pride in being an American will return."

This is the first book written on the subject. A condensation of it will appear in the March Reader's Digest. The complete story is in the book with an immense amount of new information about the Cuban crisis, with documentation.

James Daniel has been a reporter for many years, having worked as the city editor of the Washington Daily News, been assigned to the national reporting staff of Scripps-Howard, and then joined the writing staff of Time. He is now a roving editor with Reader's Digest.

John G. Hubbell for the past twelve years has written on military affairs and covered military events for Reader's Digest, having become a staff writer in 1955 and a Roving Editor in 1961.

2-Original & Copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. J. F. Morley
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. A. W. Gray
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

SAC, New York

March 8, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

POLITICS, U.S.A. Book
BY ANDREW M. SCOTT AND
EARLE WALLACE N.C.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
& Book Reviews

The captioned book was published in 1961 by The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, and was priced at $3.50 a copy, for the paperback.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the paperback edition of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book purchased 4-4-63 Rec'd. 4-10-63

NOTE:

Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan has requested the book be obtained for reference purposes. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Authors, Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace, are professors at the University of North Carolina. Earle Wallace was unidentifiable in BuFiles. Andrew M. Scott may be identical with subject BuFile 118-4864. Captioned book "...is a case book as opposed to the normal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook...." (118-4864-19, p. 2)

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Callahan

SAC, New York

April 15, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - Yellow file copy
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1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

"THE NEW SOVIET SOCIETY"
EDITED BY HERBERT RITVO
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Book Reviews

The captioned book, paperback edition, is available from Paperback Division, The New Leader, 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York 3, New York, for 75 cents a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (English translation, paperback) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Rec'd. 6-5-63.
Fwd. to Baumgardner.
AMB.

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(9)

NOTE: SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section, has requested the book as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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ENCLOSURE

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan May 15, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: FUTURE OF FREEDOM
BY CHARLOTTE AND DYSON CARTER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

Background

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, was first published in Canada in 1961, and the fourth printing was made in January of this year. On April 11, 1963, the Press Department Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., received a shipment of the paperback edition of this book consisting of 89 cartons weighing 3,300 pounds. Other government agencies, Legat, Ottawa, [redacted] have been advised on this shipment.

b7D

The Authors

Coauthor Herbert Dyson Carter, well-known Canadian communist, was born in 1910 in Winnipeg, Canada, and is handicapped as a hunchback. A brilliant student, he holds Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees. He was a member of the communist party in Canada as early as 1945 and was elected member of the national committee of that Party and president of the communist front, Canadian Soviet Friendship Society (CSFS) in 1949. He and his wife have visited the Soviet Union on many occasions and he has engaged in collection of overt intelligence for Soviet Embassy, Ottawa. He married coauthor Charlotte Zenolina Breckman in 1946. She was president of CSFC in 1954 and operates Northern Book House, Gravenhurst, Canada, publisher of this book and publisher, importer, and distributor of pro-Soviet books and propaganda. The Carters have written many pro-Soviet books, articles, and pamphlets. (100-240803 & 105-61884-8)

References to Director and FBI

On pages 110 and 111, the authors correctly quote statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports - 1960. The Director is referred to as "noted head of the

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. F.S. Putman
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. Keating

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184 MAY 29 1963

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-240803

FBI." It is stated: "Back in 1958 Mr. Hoover said the increase in American crime was 'appalling.' In 1960 he called the further rise 'startling.' In 1961 he described a still faster crime growth as 'alarming.' Evidently the FBI chief hasn't done much about it. His public speeches are mostly concerned with attacking the people of the Soviet Union. Probably you are familiar with his favorite denunciation: 'Communism denies and destroys every spiritual value.'" This quotation concerning communism is taken from the Director's address to the National Convention of The American Legion, October 18, 1960.

The authors also state, "If Mr. Hoover would give himself a special permit to take a trip to the USSR, he would find that something certainly is being destroyed over there right now. Something that should interest the head of the FBI very much indeed." It is then alleged that there has been a lessening of crime in the Soviet Union and that jails are being closed and police forces reduced because they are no longer needed.

On page 135, the authors state there is a dearth of literature and culture praising the way of life in the free world. They ask satirically: "Have you ever heard of an artistic play based upon heroes of the FBI or RCMP (let's forget the ridiculous musical 'Rose Marie')?"

The Book

The book is Soviet propaganda pure and simple. It is a disgusting attempt to make the free world, and particularly the United States, look bad from every standpoint. At the same time, it unabashedly extols everything in the Soviet Union. For example, it is stated that the USSR has a vigorous, prospering economic system, free from public and private debts, with no inflation, no unemployment, no sign of any depression in the future. The purpose of the book is an attempt to convince noncommunists that communism is the solution to all the ills in the world. The theme is that the free world praises its freedom, but this only means freedom to be unemployed, freedom to be in debt, freedom to practice medicine as a business to make profits, freedom to make profits from slums, et cetera. While, in the Soviet Union, there is freedom to win a better life for yourself along with everyone else.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 10, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: JOSEPH CLARK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

The enclosed issue of "New Politics" contains (pps 56-76) a review by Joseph Clark of Denna F. Fleming's recent book "The Cold War and its Origins." Joseph Clark was formerly foreign editor of the "Daily Worker" and served as its Moscow correspondent from 1950 to 1953. He left the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) in 1957.

"New Politics" is a quarterly Socialist publication "conceived as a forum permitting and encouraging a free play of discussion, controversy and counterposition of ideas...from left to right."

Author and Book

Fleming is professor of political science at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee and has never been investigated by the Bureau. During the early 30's he advocated American recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia. He has been affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and, in 1949, was among the signers of an open letter urging the dissolution of the HCUA. (100-414278)

The central theme of Fleming's book is that the cold war began when the West capitulated to Hitler at Munich, thereby forcing the Soviet Union to join forces with Germany; that it "blossomed" in 1945 when Truman succeeded Roosevelt as President and turned against the Soviet Union; and that U. S. policies have prevented peaceful development of the Soviet Union.

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184 MAY 17 1963

Clark's Review

Clark denounces this analysis. He shows that the ~~Nazi-Soviet~~ nonaggression pact was an "alliance for conquest" and that, while the pact was in effect, the Soviet

Enclosure
1 ENCLOSURE

1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Gray
JFC:cb 1-Section tickler
(7) 1-Mr. Condon

MAY 17 1963

ENT. SEC.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Please route

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Union not only seized the Balkan States, but also furnished badly needed raw materials to Germany and helped Germany circumvent the English sea blockade by shipping goods from the Far and Middle East to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railway and by establishing German naval bases on Soviet territory.

Fleming's claim that the cold war "blossomed" when Truman became President in 1945 is refuted by Clark who quotes from the Duclos article which caused the dissolution of the Communist Political Association and its reconstitution as the Communist Party, U.S.A. Clark points out that Duclos warned against "a political platform of class peace" and, since his article was regarded by communists everywhere as "gospel from the Kremlin," it set the general line for post-war communist activity.

Clark also shows the absurdity of Fleming's attempts to justify the communist takeover in the European satellite nations and the Soviet refusal to negotiate any agreement on nuclear weapons. By direct quotations from the book he shows the contradiction in Fleming's efforts to blame the United States for tension in the Far East. He points out forcefully the effect of Khrushchev's reappraisal of Stalin who is portrayed in the book as devoted to peace and improving the Soviet standard of living.

Clark concludes that, while our society has its faults, "it would be terribly untrue to equate the evils of American and Soviet civilization," because "American society has attained a level of freedom which is completely alien to the closed totalitarian societies of Communism," and to deny this fundamental distinction between the two "is to abdicate from all responsibility."

RECOMMENDATION:

That, in view of Clark's former position in the Party, the enclosed article be reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division from the standpoint of possible use in the counterintelligence program.

SAC, New York

March 29, 1963

Director, FBI ~~(100-359540)~~

2-Original & Copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. Gray
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

"BOOKS ON COMMUNISM"
BY R. N. CAREW HUNT
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

(1) Book Reviews

Captioned book, published by the Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, sells for $2.70 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested as a reference and will be filed in the Bureau Library. A check with Bureau Library and General Indices proved negative.

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The book, arranged by subject and indexed, contains lists of books published in, or translated into, English on communism and communist-controlled or administrated countries since 1945.

AMB:cb
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5-1 Form to N.Y., 5-20-63, re Bulet 3-29-63 Re: Books on Communism - Central Research Matter. Advise Bureau re status. AMB

5-1 rule. 5-23-63 "Above pub. in order. Not at Oxford University Above will be found" to Bureau as soon as received. AMB

REC-8 94-5[illegible]-2

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MAR 29 1963
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KREMLIN'S SELF-PORTRAIT

Only three times in their bloody history have the operators of Russian Bolshevism deigned to give their slaves and the world at large a formal report on the history and claims of their Marxist-inspired governmental system.

Soviet propagandists give their revered V. I. Lenin credit as author of Communism's first two Draft Programs. The Reds lie as usual. Actually, the first murky, Marxist blueprint was dreamt up by a social theorist named Georgi Plekhanov, in 1902. A 1919 report was written largely by Nikolai Bukharin, later liquidated by his murderous old buddy, J. Stalin.

The Kremlin's current summit paper is attributed to today's Big Red Brother, N. Khrushchev. By itself, it's nigh unreadable, as jampacked with dense, dreary Communist Party jargon as its two literary predecessors. Fortunately, though, this one is now available in a good English translation—and with a highly enlightening dividend in the form of copious and authoritative footnotes which debunk the Red "historians'" gibberish paragraph by paragraph.

Red Bunk Exposed

The title of this valuable work is "The New Soviet Society," and its Commie-wise editor was Herbert Ritvo, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International Studies.

Ritvo doesn't delete a single flapjawed word, for instance, from the Red tyrants' oily claims that they've always backed the miseried Russian peasants' aspirations to "peace, bread and land." But, just to keep the record honest, a wry footnote does remind the reader that poor Ivan today, after 45 years of alleged joy behind Communist barbed wire, still enjoys little peace, finds less bread on the table than his grandfather did under the Czars, and still isn't allowed an inch of ground to spit on or call his own.

"The New Soviet Society" isn't geared for fast, casual reading. But it is an invaluable reference book for all who would truly understand the vicious fraud still being peddled by the Kremlin's Red gangsters and their cynical little helpers.

A single copy of "The New Soviet Society" can be had for 75c. Larger quantities, at wholesale rates, can be ordered from the Paperback Division, The New Leader, 7 E. 15th St., New York 3, N. Y. We recommend it as an important and scholarly work which every public and private library and school in the U. S. can afford and should acquire.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

APR 8 1963

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 5-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE CONVERSION OF CHAPLAIN COHEN"
BY HERBERT TARR

By note dated May 13, 1963, Bernard Geis of Bernard Geis Associates, Publishers, advised that Sam Engel had asked him to send the Director a copy of the above book. Mr. Sam Engel is on the Special Correspondent's List.

"The Conversion Of Chaplain Cohen" is a novel which concerns Rabbi David Cohen's two years as a Jewish Chaplain in the United States Air Force. The novel begins with his induction into the service, his attendance at the Chaplain Training School, his assignment to a Strategic Air Command base in Mississippi, and his subsequent temporary duty assignment at Goose Bay. It is a story of a Rabbi who becomes Chaplain to men of other religious beliefs and it is sprinkled with his own problems arising from conflict between the religious and military, including the moment when he takes a Negro Jewish airman to a Mississippi religious celebration. The book is an easily read novel, entertaining, and yet gives an insight into the problems of Chaplains of all faiths.

The author, Herbert Tarr, is an ordained Rabbi who served in the Air Force as Chaplain in the vicinities which serve as locations in his book. A graduate of Brooklyn College, he is now Rabbi of the Westbury Temple of Long Island. Bufiles contain no references identifiable with Tarr.

Bernard Geis Associates is a reputable New York publishing firm. In April, 1961, Geis was given permission, through Random House, Inc., to reprint portions of chapter 34 of "The FBI Story" dealing with the Weinberger kidnaping case in an anthology of nonfiction crime stories to be published by that company. It is noted that in August, 1948, Geis, then with "Collier's" magazine wrote the Director requesting him to furnish material in connection with an editorial feature in that magazine. An In-Absence letter was sent indicating that the Director had previously declined such requests. Former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols noted on the yellow of the outgoing "He is a pompous, overbearing person who has scorned us in the past." This apparently stemmed from the fact that in 1942 Geis called concerning an article on the Director and refused to talk to another Bureau official instead of the Director. (62-88226)

62-116395-239

RECOMMENDATION:

T-120 REC-84 6 MAY 22 1963

That the attached thank you letters be sent to Geis and Engel.

54 MAY 29 1963

Enclosures (6)
ULG:cho

SEC. D - LUTZ CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERN

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 4, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"CAN COMMUNISM BURY US?"
BY CHARLES RUBINSTEIN

Captioned paperback book was written and published by the author, Charles Rubinstein, who resides at 1546 Westchester Avenue, New York 72, New York. The complimentary copy of this book, sent to the Director, was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on May 28, 1963. Bufiles indicated only one prior letter to Mr. Rubinstein, and no further identifiable data concerning him.

The Book

Contains no definite theme. It is the author's opinions and observations concerning the various facets of communism. He attempts to draw parallels as to what the people of America prefer and reject in their Government, leaders, and way of life as compared to the Soviet Union. He notes that copies of his book are being sent to Moscow. Contained within the book are complimentary letters to the author from prominent individuals with whom he has corresponded on communism and/or civic matters. Excerpts from such historical documents as the Gettysburg Address, Declaration of Independence, et cetera, are quoted throughout the book. There is also set forth the author's suggestions for joint cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in matters of mutual interest.

The author (on page 150) suggests that anyone interested in furthering any of his ideas should write to their Senator, Congressman, and editor of their newspaper.

The book contains no reference to the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Smith

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Lucey

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(10)

62-46855-240

11 JUN 7 1963

54 JUN 13 1963

CENTRAL RECORDS

SAC, New York

June 5, 1963

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig & copy
(1) - Yellow file copy

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"EDUCATION FOR WHAT?"
BY P.C. BEEZLEY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The captioned book is available at The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, at $3 a copy for the paperback edition.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes as background material in connection with the preparation of a teachers manual.

AMB:cr
(9)

Book received 7-2-63; fwd to Bureau Library; AMB.

REC-9 62-46855-240X

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Gandy

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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

June 28, 1963

Title of Book "TA TA, TAN TAN" REC- 91

Author VALENTIN CHU

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☒
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.	REC- 91	
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
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☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐

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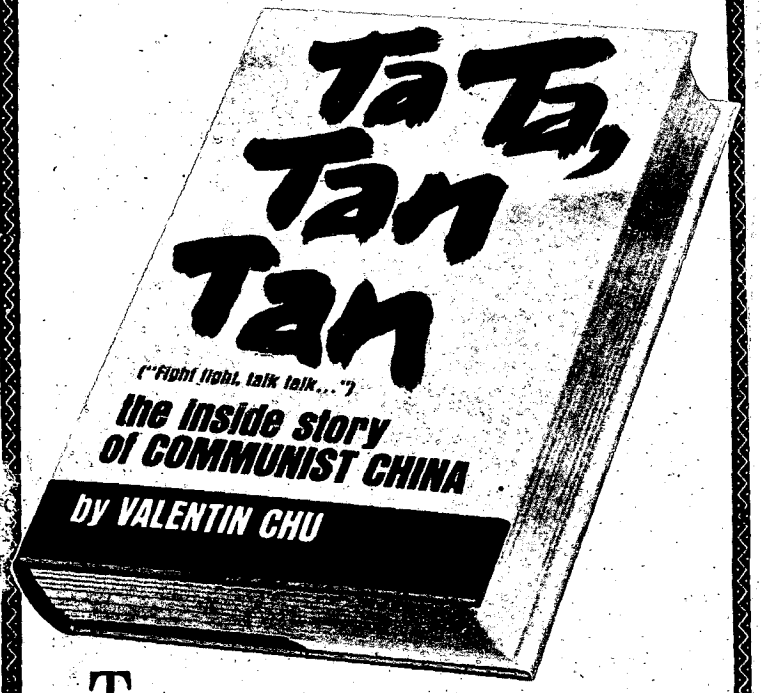
Central Research Section

Nature of Book: See over

58 JUL 8 1963

File 62-46855

China's Communists indict themselves in



TA TA, TAN TAN means "fight fight, talk talk" — a phrase the Communists use to describe how they have subjugated China. This explosive, thoroughly documented book brushes aside the Bamboo Curtain to present a vivid picture of Red China today, based on eyewitness reports and on what the Communists themselves admit — an astonishing revelation of false promises, chaos, brutality and failure. $4.95

At all bookstores

W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, Inc.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 25, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"LABOR FACT BOOK 16"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, published every two years, has been prepared by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, New York, an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 which is subject of current Bureau investigation. The book is published through the communist publishing house International Publishers, New York, New York, and priced at $1.65 in the paper back edition and $3.25 in the cloth covered edition.

While the book purports to be a research aid and reference work with facts and figures on United States economic trends, social and labor conditions, health and medical care, political affairs, and other matters, it is as could be expected from its origin, a mouthpiece for communist propaganda. Material presented is allegedly taken from government, business, and labor publications, but is presented in such a distorted manner as to "support" the communist condemnation of American society.

There are several derogatory references to the Director and the Bureau including a rehash of former SA Jack Levine's charges that the Bureau "encourages anti-liberal, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic attitudes among its officials and agents," and a charge that the Bureau harassed the defense of Teamster Union President James Hoffa in the 1962 trial in Nashville, Tennessee, which ended in a hung jury.

The book will be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Kleinkaupf
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Miss Butler

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167 JUL 5 1963

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 13, 1963

R. W. Smith

"THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA" BY GERALD CLARK CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The Author

Clark was born in Montreal, Canada and was graduated from McGill University. A large part of his newspaper career, which began in 1939, has been spent as foreign correspondent for "The Montreal Star", of which he is now associate editor. He has travelled widely in Europe, including the communist nations, and another book, "Impatient Giant--Red China Today", was based on his assignment in China in 1958. Captioned book is the result of his interviews with "peasants and presidents , generals and priests, Communists and conservatives, intellectuals and laborers" while travelling over 50,000 miles throughout Latin America for over a year. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding Clark. (Dust Jacket; p. x)

Gloomy Prospect

The picture painted by the author is not a pleasant one. He sees the entire Latin American area, with the possible exception of Mexico, on the verge of a major social upheaval. Most of Latin America, he points out, is still in the feudal era. More than one half of its 200 million population is chronically undernourished and hungry. Three quarters of the arable land is owned by only two percent of the population. Practically all industry is either foreign controlled or owned by a few wealthy native families, and over one half of the population is illiterate. Yet, with the exception of Costa Rica, every Latin American nation maintains an inflated army whose main function is to keep the present "oligarchy" in power. At the same time,

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Mr. Condon

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62-46855

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the author finds a growing awareness on the part of the vast majority of the Latin American population that their present status is not inevitable and that all men are entitled to some financial security and personal dignity. The two major immediate reforms which Clark regards as essential are land reform (both greater distribution to the peasants and better utilization of available land) and income-tax reform.

Castro and Communism

While Clark deplores the communist takeover in Cuba, he views Castro's movement, "Fidelismo", as the greatest single force in Latin America today and predicts that it will long outlast Castro, whose personal prestige is gradually declining. Those who accept "Fidelismo", with its promise of social reform and its challenge to the United States, have not, in Clark's view, abandoned the democratic principles of personal and economic liberty, but, are prepared to risk even these liberties to bring about needed social and economic reform. The author claims that, with the exception of Chile, communism made small inroads in Latin America until it was given the stimulus of the Cuban Revolution, which was engineered by Latin Americans; brought about social,political, and economic reforms; gave Cubans personal dignity; and, at the same time, embarrassed the United States. What success communism enjoyed, prior to Castro's triumph was due, not to its ideological appeal, but to its promises to institute practical reforms which would eliminate specific social, economic, and political injustices.

Alliance for Progress

The book concludes with a chapter on the Alliance for Progress, which, Clark notes, emphasizes self help by the Latin-American nations and insists on land and tax reform. Clark describes the Alliance as "an honorable and imaginative project" but warns that it faces almost insurmountable difficulties. The major problem is that it fails to take into account the diehard mentality of the ruling Latin-American oligarchy which, because it is incapable of adjusting to a revolutionary situation, will not support any measure which will reduce its profits and which is still hoarding its funds abroad. Other problems include overcoming chronic mistrust of the United States, resentment over what is regarded as our past neglect of Latin America, and our reluctance to intervene too drastically in Latin-American domestic affairs for fear of creating even stronger anti-United States sentiment.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re "THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA"
BY GERALD CLARK

U.S. Intervention Necessary

In Clark's view, however, United States intervention, on a greater scale "hidden if possible, overt or active if necessary is essential." This intervention should be designed to assist "liberal forces, truly reformist movements" dedicated to a program of land reform and "moderate socialism," which, Clark believes, is "the only hope for Latin America." He goes so far as to suggest that the Alliance establish a school in Latin America (preferably in Mexico) to train democratic revolutionaries in overthrowing undesirable governments, peacefully, if possible, but if necessary through "physical upheaval," in order to establish reformist governments. Both the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency are criticized for supporting right-wing governments and military dictatorships merely because they are friendly to the United States and with no regard for their domestic policies.

The only mention of the FBI appears on p. 323 where Clark recounts meeting an American, Paul Wilson, in a bar in Havana. Wilson claimed that while in the U.S. Army he was convicted of grand larceny and forging military orders and that after his prison term, he was released on parole on the condition that he remain in Miami. Wilson told Clark he was attempting to raise additional funds to go to Brazil, "far from the reach of the F.B.I." Bureau files contain no information which can be identified with Wilson.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-5-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FAR RIGHT" BY DONALD JANSON AND BERNARD EISMANN

Book Reviews

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FOI/PA # 24346
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 3/22/85 INITIALS bj/mg

Reference is made to Victor Lasky's column in the 5-26-63, issue of "The Pittsburgh Press," which states that captioned book discloses that labor leader Walter Reuther has urged Attorney General Kennedy to curb Mr. Hoover's crusade against communism. Mr. Hoover noted on the clipping "Let me see review of this book containing Walter Reuther's memo."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 3285 bj/mg
Declassify on: OADR 3/22/85

REVIEW OF "THE FAR RIGHT":

Captioned book is described in the foreword as an attempt to catch an image of "The Far Right" and to assess its importance. Its authors make a point of distinguishing between the "extremist element and responsible conservatives" and make the comment that only the Far Rightist "attributes Pro-Communist motivation to all who disagree with him." The book begins with a brief summary of the emphasis of "The Far Right" on internal subversion and its condemnation of such things as Social Security, Income Tax, Supreme Court, United Nations and water fluoridation. A brief resume of extremist groups in our Nation's history, such as the Know-Nothings and the American Protective League, is set forth. The authors state that fear begets the social illness which foments these extremist movements.

The book deals largely with the various groups which make up the extremist movements, such as The John Birch Society, Dr. Fred Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, and Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade, all of whose activities are discussed in detail. Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, under George Benson's leadership is mentioned as "the academic seat of the Ultra Right." Kent and Phoebe Courtney of New Orleans who specialize in publishing inflammatory pamphlets are discussed. A chapter is included on the National Indignation Convention which operated for a short time in Texas as protest to the training of Yugoslav pilots by the Air Force. Brief discussion follows regarding the Minutemen, other assorted "extremist groups and individuals," such as Texas oilman H. L. Hunt; We The People, which proposes repeal of income tax; Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist preacher, Major Edgar Bundy and George Lincoln Rockwell.

A section is included on various aspects of our society in which these groups operate. The authors list "The Far Right's" use of the printed word in spreading their propaganda through numerous publications. The book notes that extremist groups have

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Central Research Section
JVA:jct (7)

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Source 1 is Navy Ltr dtd 11/28/55

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

sought to evaluate books and provide "patriotic" study material for schools in some areas. The authors commend the American Bar Association, The American Legion and the National Education Association for stressing that communism should be taught in the schools factually and without panic. General Edwin Walker's pro-blue program in the Armed Services is discussed as an example of extremism in the military. The book notes that some military cold war seminars have included extreme rightists as participants; however, the seminars conducted under the auspices of the Defense Department are generally responsible programs.

The authors deal with extremist groups in politics, pointing out that they have as a whole been unsuccessful in electing candidates for office. The Far Right's espousal of Goldwater has proved an embarrassment to him and extremist elements in the Republican Party have proved a hindrance to Nixon. The Kennedy Administration's disdain for extremist groups is cited. The book concludes that public opinion is rejecting the extremists and that many now associated with the Far Right will eventually recognize its fallacies and realign themselves with responsible conservatism.

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

Individuals such as Dan Smoot and Cleon Skousen who are identified as ex-FBI men, as well as Herbert Philbrick, identified as a former FBI undercover man, are mentioned several times as among those promoting extremism. On page 8 Mr. Hoover is included among those who have recently denounced extremists. Page 18 states that some scientists objected to the Atomic Energy Act which ordered employee investigations by the FBI, since they felt that the FBI didn't have the ability or right to judge them as individuals. On page 90 Billy Hargis is referred to as saying that Mr. Hoover had appealed to groups to adhere to facts and avoid generalities; Hargis stated that his Christian Crusade was accepting Mr. Hoover's challenge to "properly indoctrinate "anticommunist forces."

Page 130 refers to extremists quoting Khrushchev as saying that Americans can be given small doses of socialism until they awaken to find they have communism; the authors note that Federal agencies, including the FBI, have been unable to find a record of Khrushchev having said this.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(We have previously checked out the alleged Khrushchev statement for a Congressman and were unable to locate it.) Page 168 states that Chicago schools teach an excellent course about communism which lists authors such as Mr. Hoover in its bibliography. Page 238 notes that most extremists are emotionally troubled and don't put faith in the FBI to expose communism adequately.

WALTER REUTHER MEMO:

Pages 227-231 discuss this memo which suggests that the Administration consider measures such as curbing rightists in the military; having FBI Agents infiltrate Ultra-Right groups to determine if they should be put on the Attorney General's subversive list; checking tax-exempt status of rightist groups; taking steps to end the Minutemen; and putting the communist problem in the proper perspective for citizens. Reuther's memo here states that though Mr. Hoover had made an "admirable recent statement concerning the radical right," he exaggerates the domestic communist menace, thus helping the Far Right. His memo suggests that "without forbidding dissenting officials from expressing a contrary viewpoint," Administration efforts to take a realistic view would probably cause these officials to fall in line. The book notes the Administration took no formal action on Reuther's memo.

The authors state that Mr. Hoover, "whose book 'Masters of Deceit' has been a favorite of anti-Communists," has recently counseled self-restraint among Rightists, and in a 1962 American Bar Association Journal article commended the legal group for "the approach it had taken compared with that of the Hargises and Welches." (This article does not mention any of these individuals or any groups.) Also quoted are excerpts from this article calling for adhering to facts rather than emotionalism in fighting communism. These excerpts, which are accurately quoted, are: "Just because the Communists have no respect for law and order does not mean that we should retaliate in kind. Cries for legal shortcuts, vigilante methods and less reliance on legal processes, though based on the most patriotic motives, are most shortsighted....Emotional outbursts, extravagant name-calling, gross exaggerations hinder our efforts. We must be very careful with our facts and not brand as a Communist any individual whose opinion may be different from our own. Today far too many self-styled experts on Communism are plying the highways of America giving erroneous and distorted information. This causes hysteria, false alarms, misplaced apprehension...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 2, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL
(62-46855)

Background

Captioned book, containing essays by eight American educators and edited by Daniel Bell, was published in 1963 by Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. It is a revision of a book, The New American Right, which appeared in 1955 and was originally stimulated by the Ford Fund for the Republic.

Radical Right Exploits Communist Threat

The "radical," or "fundamental," right in the United States, as defined in this book, is typified by the John Birch Society, which stands between the "hate" right of the John Kaspers and George Rockwells, and the "semi-respectable" right of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the White Citizens Councils.

The three most important radical right movements of the past three decades, the book points out, have been Coughlinism in the 1930's; McCarthyism in the early 1950's; and the John Birch Society in recent years; which has become a force primarily because of frustration stemming from the international struggle with communism. The theme of the radical right, the book maintains, is that not only is communism more of a menace today than ever before, but the threat is as great domestically as it is externally.

The consensus of the authors is that the 1960's will be a decade of expansion for the radical right in this country because of the continuing acute frustration for American foreign policy and the danger posed by the domestic racial issue.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:cr
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FBI - CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL (62-46855)

References to Director and FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times, once in a slighting vein on page 35. Daniel Bell observes that it would be interesting to confront "the radical right with the problem of explaining the belief in the rising internal threat of Communist infiltration into government with the continued presence of J. Edgar Hoover--the one figure who seems to be sacrosanct to the right--as director of the F. B. I." Bell, noting that the Director has been in office all through the years when communism was allegedly growing as a domestic threat, wonders how the radical right could balance its claim of a growing communist threat with the ostensible inability of the FBI to cope with this state of affairs.

The Editor and Contributors

Summary

Daniel Bell (born Kaplan), the book's editor, is a long-time student of communism and socialism and has been associated with a series of published studies on the influence of communism on American life which were financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. In the early 1940's he was managing editor of The New Leader, a Socialist magazine, and was later labor editor of Fortune Magazine. He is now professor of sociology at Columbia University. In the past, our Agents have frequently contacted Bell concerning individuals active in socialist and allied movements and have always found him cooperative. (100-391697-65)

The contributors to the book--Nathan Glazer, Richard Hofstadter, Herbert H. Hyman, Seymour M. Lipset, Talcott Parsons, David Riesman, and Alan F. Westin--are college professors, six of whom have worked on projects financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. (140-26813-16; 116-14283; 100-391697-292, 579; 138-2572; 100-401397-27)

There is no evidence of current Communist Party membership on the part of any of these individuals, although Westin has admitted Party membership in 1948-1949. (100-401397-27) Both Hofstadter and Parsons were affiliated with a communist front organization years ago. (62-60527-27445, 50023; 138-2572) More recently, in 1958, Riesman urged abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and Lipset was active in a fund to defend Robert Meisenbach, who was arrested in the San Francisco riot in May, 1960, protesting the HCUA. (100-346566-542) (105-101858-5) Glazer, in 1960, signed a petition asking clemency for

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL (62-46855)

Morton Sobell and Harry Gold, figures in the Rosenberg case, and, in 1961, signed an affidavit to reduce the prison sentence of Junius Scales, communist leader convicted under the Smith Act. (140-26813-21)

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library. / Fwd to Burlith 7-5-63 AM

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 6, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
OUR RIGOROUS RACE WITH RUSSIA
BY GILBERT P. RICHARDSON

Mr. Gilbert P. Richardson of Lakeland, Florida, forwarded to SA Charles D. Brennan a copy of his publication "Our Rigorous Race With Russia." It is a 36-page pamphlet, with photographs, which sells for $1.00.

Review

The pamphlet is a travelogue resume of the author's visit to Russia. It contains information and statistics on various phases of Soviet life, such as education, Russian women, bomb shelters, Soviet youth, the U-2 plane, and propaganda, together with the author's comments and opinions. His impression of Russia is that it is "considerably short of Heaven, but not a land of weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth."

The following are a few of the author's observations and criticisms:

Russia, having lost much of her religion, is trying to compensate for that loss with political vigor.

Because of the Young Pioneers (youth organization), Russia has kept juvenile delinquency to a minimum. However Hitler's Youth Korp started in the "same harmless fashion."

Russia has its share of delinquents, thieves, and prostitutes.

62-46855

REC- 36

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - C.D. Brennan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Miss Lucey
1 - Section tickler

62-46855-243

12 AUG 9 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH
CONSOLIDATION

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
OUR RIGOROUS RACE WITH RUSSIA

The present communist one-Party system existing in Russia today is historically unsound, and Russia has not yet reached a political maturity that would enable her to operate two political parties at once.

The Soviets have resorted to an "almost paranoic" race to acquire status in society. A good education is the most likely route to a lifetime status in the Soviet Union.

East Germany is costing Russian pride more than it is worth and a treaty of Russian exodus is the only way out.

The Soviets have deep subways which provide bomb shelter. In contrast, there is a lack of bomb shelters of this type in Washington, D.C.

A radio jamming station in Moscow pushes favorite radio programs from Western nations off the air. However, Radio Free Europe was effective during the "Hungarian episode."

The communist system is free-loading on capitalist U.S.

References on the Author

Bureau files contain no identifiable information. However, enclosed within the pamphlet was a detailed biographic sheet on which Richardson was listed as an educator, columnist, and lecturer on foreign travel and the American Image in Political and Social Contrast.

References to the Director and the FBI

None.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan July 26, 1963

E. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER, BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY (62-107782)

On 7/11/63 Mrs. Phoebe Courtney forwarded the above-mentioned book to the Director, calling attention to the chapter in which he was quoted. Mrs. Courtney received an in-absence reply. The book was referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book

This is another publication typical of those emanating from the far right. It was published in 1963 by the Conservative Society of America, New Orleans, Louisiana. Its raison d'etre is to discredit the past and present efforts made by United States Government officials to maintain world peace. In this particular instance, the Courtneys have settled on the issue of disarmament.

The Courtneys have tried to establish the existence of a conspiracy between the Council on Foreign Relations and its resident and nonresident members who hold influential positions in the Government.

The Council on Foreign Relations is described in Dulles as a noncommercial, nonpolitical organization which studies American foreign relations from impartial and scholarly spirit. Allen Dulles was president of the organization in 1947. (62-5256)

According to the book, America is being disarmed through the "slavering gestures of fawning U.S. State Department planners" and it has been through the studied efforts of such quislings that the Soviet Union has gained a nuclear supremacy.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46885
1 - Miss Chamberlain

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AUG 5 1963

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER

The book contends that it will be through the failure of President Kennedy and his entire administration that this country will find itself one day in the not too distant future completely disarmed and groveling for mercy beneath the merciless Soviet heel.

To support this judgment, the authors utilize quotations from the writings and speeches of ranking Government officials such as President Kennedy, McGeorge Bundy, Dean Rusk, John J. McCloy and many others.

An entire chapter, entitled "The Rostow-Moscow Axis," is devoted to discrediting Walt Whitman Rostow, Counselor and Chairman, Policy Planning Council of the State Department. Rostow is described as one of the most influential policy makers in the Kennedy Administration. Through quotations from his book, The United States in the World Arena, Rostow is shown to advocate the "'end to our nationhood'" and to envision America as "'a continental island off the great land mass of Eurasia.'" The Courtneys liberally quote Rostow's writings and speeches and the opinions of those who have criticized him to establish this Government official as one whose "accommodating tactics are not in the best interests of the United States." (pp. 49-63)

The authors urge each reader to contact his own senators plus Senators Strom Thurmond and John Stennis in a nationwide demand for the abolishment of the Disarmament Treaty, the Test Ban Treaty, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which threaten our national sovereignty. Both treaties are considered by the Courtneys as serving no purpose other than giving the Soviet Union time to attain a military advantage.

References to the Director and the FBI

On two occasions, pages 12 and 91, the authors refer to the Director and the FBI. Neither reference is derogatory. The first merely quotes the December, 1961, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications which gives excerpts from the Director's testimony on 3/25/47 describing communist fronts. The Guide also quotes Masters of Deceit to define communist front organizations.

On page 91, in criticizing the Disarmament Agency, the authors explain that even if the FBI, through a full field investigation, found a Disarmament Agency employee to be a security risk, his dismissal or retention would rest with the too-powerful director of the Disarmament Agency.

Mesmo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER

Information in Bufiles re Conservative Society of America

This organization was formed in Chicago on April 15, 1961, as a political action organization with the ultimate aim of becoming the third political party in the election of 1964. This organization, the National Chairman of which is Kent Courtney, has no faith in either the Democratic or Republican parties and expects to run a Conservative candidate for President in the 1964 elections. The Bureau has not investigated this group. (62-107723)

Information in Bufiles re the Authors

The Courtneys are an extreme right husband-and-wife writing team, self-identified as "super patriots," who publish and edit a paper called The Independent American which they founded in January, 1956. The paper is allegedly dedicated to the defeat of socialist and communist influences and to the promotion of individuals and organizations which believe that a political party based on constitutional states rights is the answer to socialism. The Courtneys also publish TAX FAX pamphlets advocating a "conservative" position on international issues.

On 1/17/61, Kent Courtney submitted a copy of his newspaper to the Bureau and advised that he had been sending the paper to us so that we would have a complete file on his activities. He requested that his paper be placed on our list to receive press releases and also complimented the Director on his work in exposing the communist conspiracy. Courtney, of course, has not been furnished releases.

The Courtneys seem as equally interested in profit as ideas. When a Life editorial called the Courtney's book on the troubles of General Edwin A. Walker silly, Courtney was quoted as saying "Go right on calling it silly. That silly little book just bought me a new Ford station wagon."

Any correspondence received from the Courtneys is answered by an in-absentee reply. They have not been investigated by the Bureau. (62-5-11067)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 7-3-63

FROM : M. A. Jones Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "SPECTACULAR ROGUE: GASTON B. MEANS"
BY EDWIN P. HOYT
BOOK REVIEW

Set forth below is a review of the book "Spectacular Rogue: Gaston B. Means" by Edwin P. Hoyt.

REVIEW OF "SPECTACULAR ROGUE":

Captioned book is a narrative of the life of Gaston B. Means who is described as a braggart and liar who swindled widows and governments and was accused of virtually every crime in the book--forgery, theft, conspiracy, obstruction of justice and murder. The author makes no attempt to "glorify" Means, but while he injects ironic and satirical remarks concerning Means' activities, he does manage to portray Means as a "spectacular character."

Throughout the book Means' close relationship with William J. Burns, onetime Director of the Bureau of Investigation, is emphasized, and Burns' faith in Means--even when he is under fire--is almost unbelievable.

The author highlights Means' swindle of Mrs. Maude King, his trial and acquittal for her murder, and his attempt to present a forged "second will" of her husband. Considerable space is given to Means' activities as an espionage agent for Germany prior to World War I and his testimony on German activities in the United States before a Congressional committee. Hoyt touches on Means' employment with the Bureau of Investigation, his suspension, and his bootlegging and influence-peddling activities.

Means' audacity and skill in concocting his various swindles are vividly portrayed. He had several schemes going at once and successfully swindled even those who knew he could not be trusted. When the Justice Department sought to bring him to trial in 1924, he threw in with Senator Burton K. Wheeler and the Select Committee on Investigation of the Department of Justice. His "testimony" could only be verified by people who were dead and his "evidence" always disappeared mysteriously just at the crucial moment--even if he had to forge a senator's name to a demand for surrender of his papers to account for their disappearance.

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1 - Central Research
57 SEP 23 1963
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Book sent to Library

CRIME RESEARCH

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OVER

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Spectacular Rogue: Gaston B. Means"

The book concludes with Means' conspiracy in connection in the Lindbergh kidnaping case and his conviction for taking $104,000 from Evalyn Walsh McLean.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

There are numerous references to the Director and the FBI (including the old "Bureau of Investigation") throughout the book. Obviously, the references to the Bureau of Investigation, particularly during William J. Burns' directorship, are not very complimentary. Referring to Burns' resignation on page 246, the author indicates that the new Director of the Bureau, "the youthful J. Edgar Hoover," came before the Wheeler Committee to give statistical information and "gave the information in such a manner that no one doubted his efficiency or his ability to clean out the musty corners of the government's major detective bureau."

References to the FBI's investigation of Means in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping conspiracy are also complimentary. It is noted that Hoyt's version of the conversation between Means and the Director in the court room following Means' testimony is slightly different from the version given in the Whitehead book and in the Director's book "Persons In Hiding," although it is similar. (p. 312)

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE EDWIN P. HOYT:

Bufiles reflect Edwin P. Hoyt is the son of Palmer Hoyt, Editor and Publisher of "The Denver Post" with whom the Bureau has had considerable difficulty in the past. Edwin P. Hoyt, who was formerly on the staff of "Colliers'" magazine, has been cooperative with the Bureau and furnished information he obtained as a result of interviews he had with highly placed Communist Party officials. He wrote to us in June, 1962, indicating that he planned to write a book on Gaston B. Means and requested assistance. He was referred to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead and "Persons In Hiding." By letter 9-17-62, he propounded several questions concerning Means and stated he would be in Washington in October and hoped that he might see the Director for a few minutes. He appeared at the Bureau on 10-19-62 where he spoke with SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section who furnished him with additional public source data. It is noted that he credits the Director and SA O'Beirne in the list of acknowledgments at the conclusion of the book. (p. 325)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

emc

1-N. P. Callahan
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-F. A. Tansey
1-B. M. Suttler
1-A. W. Gray
1- Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
2-Orig & copy
1-Yellow file copy

SAC, New York

August 15, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"MONGOLIA: UNKNOWN LAND"
BOOK BY JORGEN BISCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The captioned book, translated from the Danish by Reginald Spink, was published in March, 1963, by the E. P. Dutton & Company, 201 Park Avenue, New York 3, New York, and retails at $5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA F. A. Tansey, Espionage Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. Several bookstores and Bureau Library checked; negative. After receipt, book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

Book received 8-22-63
To Library to be called
AMB.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 21, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS SOVIET UNION, PARADOX AND CHANGE
EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is a collection of articles written by ten professors who travelled extensively in the Soviet Union during the Summer of 1958 and one journalist who had previously travelled in Russia. There is no pertinent information in Bufiles concerning any of the authors.

The Preface notes the book is not "a report of a visit" to the Soviet Union, but rather was written to answer certain questions constantly asked by audiences who attended lectures given by members of the group following their return from Russia. The book deals with seven selected aspects of the Soviet scene, each authored by one or more of the professors whose professional field of interest includes the growth of cities, economic changes, agricultural production, science and technology, education, youth, and radio and television.

Opening chapter briefly furnishes historical background on Soviet Union and political changes since Stalin's death. It indicates that while present-day Russia follows pattern of previous regimes, a pattern of change reflects urgent problems of a more advanced era. Succeeding chapters analyze these changes in each of the seven selected areas. Each author furnishes numerous statistics and information obtained through research of Soviet documents and previous studies by Western scholars rather than information he gathered while in Russia. No new information is introduced, but each chapter is a thorough and scholarly analysis of the particular aspect of Soviet society.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

AKH/fbl
(7)

REC- 28 62-46[illegible]-244

FX-103

12 AUG 23 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62 AUG 28 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

re BOOK REVIEW: SOVIET UNION, PARADOX AND CHANGE
EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

In final chapter, authors give "Speculative Glances into the Future." They completely eliminate two popular notions concerning the future of the Russian dictatorship which are widespread in the West: that dictatorship will mellow, evolving into a liberal socialist democracy; and that Russian people will revolt and overrun the dictatorship. The third notion that the Soviet dictatorship is a feature of the Russian "national character," is static, and will not change in the forseeable future, they feel, should not be fatalistically accepted because it ignores "important patterns of change that have developed in nearly all industrial societies, whether democratic or nondemocratic." These changes reflect the enormous problems that confront a dictatorship as it strives to become an industrial and military giant. Although authors recognize these developing changes, their image of "the Soviet future should be of little comfort to the citizens of the free world."

> "We anticipate the continuation of a dictatorship, but one that is more coldly rational than that of Stalin, and that will enjoy wider support from its citizens. Unless the antagonisms between China and the USSR split the Communist world apart and the Soviet Union is forced to seek rapproachement with the West, we shall be faced in the international arena with a stronger and more effective competitor, a more willing perhaps, but a tougher negotiator than the one we have known since the end of World War II."

The book contains a bibliography, divided according to the chapters covered, and an index. It should be a valuable reference book. The book will be routed to the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 8/21/63

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: "BOOKS ON COMMUNISM"
BY R. N. CAREW HUNT NO LOCALITY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet 3/29/63.

Book Reviews

Captioned book is not available at a number of the larger book dealers located in New York City.

62-46855-244X

Inquiry at the Oxford University Press revealed that the book is currently out of stock and has been out of stock for a number of months. Oxford University Press has advised that they expect to receive some additional copies but the exact date of receipt is uncertain.

REC-10 100-352546-1985

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau and UACB the NYO will continue in its efforts to locate a copy of captioned book.

SEC'D
6 AUG 28 1963

(2) - Bureau (1 cc returned 635 RB)
1 - New York (100-87235)
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(3)

EX-103

62 AUG 28 1963

A. Sykes

CENTRAL RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-4-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN
BY STANLEY COBEN
BOOK REVIEW BY WALTER JOHNSON

R. W. Smith

BACKGROUND:

New York Times Book Review section, 9-1-63, contains review by Walter Johnson, History Department, University of Chicago, of Stanley Coben's book, "A. Mitchell Palmer: Politician." The Director has asked "What do we know of Coben and Johnson?"

STANLEY COBEN:

By letter 6-2-58 to Director, Stanley Coben advised he was writing political biography of A. Mitchell Palmer for Ph. D. degree at Columbia University. He had a number of questions, most of which dealt with the "Palmer's Raids." Coben not identifiable in Bufiles and by letter 6-6-58, the Director declined to be of assistance. By letter 7-27-58, Coben renewed request for material. The Director again declined by letter of 7-31-58 and referred Coben to Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," which contained material about the so-called "Palmer's Red Raids."

DR. THOMAS WALTER JOHNSON:

The FBI has conducted two investigations of Dr. Johnson; in 1950 under the Loyalty Program, and January, 1962, as subject of White House Special Inquiry. It later developed in May, 1962, that Dr. Johnson was a presidential appointee to the U. S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs. In connection with the 1950 investigation, the Civil Service Commission advised in May, 1952, that Johnson was found "eligible on loyalty."

Dr. Thomas Walter Johnson born 6-27-15, Nahant, Massachusetts, graduated Dartmouth College, 1937, with A. B. degree. He received A. M. degree in 1938 from University of Chicago and Ph. D. degree in History, 1941. He has been employed continuously by that University since that time, and was Chairman of the Department of History from 1951 to September, 1961. He has authored several books on history and political affairs and was active in behalf of Governor Adlai Stevenson in 1952. During the 1950 investigation, several derogatory associations and affiliations were developed on Dr. Johnson with respect to numerous Communist Party front groups and individuals of questionable loyalty. Dr. Johnson signed interrogatory on March 28, 1951, regarding information received in the 1950 investigation of him. This summarized as follows:

57 SEP 13 1963

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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EX-117 22 SEP 9 1963

CENTRAL RECORDS

M Butler

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RECEIVED-TOLSON
F.B.I.
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REC-D BELMONT
F.B.I.-JUSTICE
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REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI-JUSTICE
SEP 5 11 41 AM '63

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
SEP 5 11 41 AM '63

Dr. Johnson claimed he had not spoken before the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) (cited by AG) in 1946, adding that he was perfectly aware of the "color" of the AYD and that while this organization was active on the University of Chicago campus, he was the faculty sponsor of another organization of students which was in bitter conflict with the AYD. Dr. Johnson advised he was a member of the American Student Union (cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities) while at Dartmouth College and he joined the organization for one or possibly two years. He also admitted attending a rally either in 1935 or 1936 at Dartmouth College sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism (cited by AG) and he paid $1 for subscription to its publication.

Dr. Johnson admitted that early in 1945 he joined the Midwest Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (cited by HCUA) and served on the Midwest Board of Directors until May, 1946, when he resigned. To the disclosure that Johnson was a sponsor of the Chicago Committee for a National Youth Assembly against Universal Military Training, Johnson stated this was an "irritating mistake on his part" stating that he was for selective service legislation but not Universal Military Training Legislation. He agreed to join the organization and when he received a letter listing him as a sponsor, he requested that his name be removed from the letterhead. In connection with his associations with individuals active in the communist movement which were set out in the above referred-to investigations, Johnson either denied knowing the individuals or disclaimed any knowledge that these individuals had communist leanings.

The name of Walter Johnson, University of Chicago, was listed as a signer of a petition calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a letter dated 12-21-60 to the HCUA. He was also identified as a contributor to the Southern Conference Educational Fund in 1958.

Johnson was coauthor of a college history textbook which was severely criticized by several educators as containing Marxist terminology and distortions which degraded American achievements (The United States--Experiment in Democracy, by Avery Craben and Walter Johnson.) Part of controversy arising from the book is attributed to a book by the right-wing writer E. Merrill Root, publisher of "Brainwashing in the High Schools."

According to the book review, the Director is accused of having rounded up over 3,000 radicals (Palmer's Raids). This is not a new claim against the Director and as pointed out in Don Whitehead's book the Director had nothing to do with the arrests or so-called persecution of the individuals but merely handled the prosecution of many of the cases as a Special Assistant Attorney General. That book also revealed that the Director deplored the incident connected with the arrests of the aliens involved in the Palmer Raids.

With respect to Coben's book, the Crime Records Division has been aware of its intended publication and since mid-August has been endeavoring to obtain a copy of the book through the Library of Congress. A check today at the various bookstores in Washington was likewise negative. The New York Office is now attempting to get the book and it will be appropriately reviewed as soon as it is received.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

9/4

ENC

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON ( )
MR. BELMONT ( )
MR. MOHR ( )
MR. CASPER ( )
MR. CALLAHAN ( )
MR. CONRAD ( )
MR. DELOACH ( )
MR. EVANS ( )
MR. GALE ( )
MR. ROSEN ( )
MR. SULLIVAN ( )
MR. TAVEL ( )
MR. TROTTER ( )
MISS HOLMES ( )
MISS GANDY ( )

SEE ME ( )
NOTE AND RETURN ( )
PREPARE REPLY ( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION ( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? ( )
HOLD ( )

REMARKS:

62-46855-245

ENCLOSURE

Potomac Fever of a Dangerous Type

A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN. By Stanley Coben. 351 pp. New York: Columbia University Press. $7.50.

By WALTER JOHNSON

DURING the fateful months from October 1919 to March 1920, while the Senate of the United States was debating whether the nation should join the League of Nations, the great protagonist of the League lay stricken and paralyzed in the White House. At the same time the public faced a run-away inflation: desperate workers, including the Boston police, (in 1919), struck across the country protesting low wages and inadequate working conditions; and many otherwise sensible people feared that the Bolsheviks were about to take over the nation.

Into the vacuum created by Woodrow Wilson's illness stepped his able, ambitious Attorney General. He led the attack on profiteers, hoarders and the meat trust. And, although he stayed neutral during the steel strike, A. Mitchell Palmer secured an injunction against John L. Lewis's miners and arrested a number of the strike leaders of the railway unions. But most of all during these months Palmer emerged as the leading symbol of the Red Scare.

For months he resisted demands for action against alleged radicals, then after a series of bombings in the summer of 1919 he moved drastically. In November, his agents rounded up hundreds of aliens, arresting many of them without warrants. On Dec. 21, 249 of them were deported to Russia. Then on January 2, 1920 came the most spectacular of the Palmer Raids. Over 3,000 "radicals" were arrested. At least as many other suspects were taken into custody, held for periods ranging from a few hours to several months, and finally released without ever having been officially arrested.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the department of history at the University of Chicago.

Fortunately, despite the hysteria in the Attorney General's office, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, L. F. Post, fought back and refused to issue deportation orders for most of those who had been rounded up by J. Edgar Hoover and his associates. (Hoover was then Chief of the General Intelligence Division in the Justice Department). Then, when a reign of terror by radicals predicted by Palmer and Hoover for May Day did not occur, the country at large began to realize that the Attorney General was suffering from hallucinations.

At first glance, Palmer's activities as Attorney General are puzzling. While a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, he had been an important liberal influence guiding New Freedom laws through the House of Representatives, sponsoring labor legislation, and supporting strikers in his home district. But, as Stanley Coben of Hunter College points out in this well-written biography, Palmer had been bitten early by "Potomac fever".

"To a large extent he gambled on policies which seemed likely to win the Presidency," Coben observes. "Already the leading symbol of the Government's fight against both Reds and strikers, Palmer attempted to combine these groups into one gigantic enemy. . . His intention was to accent the need of an experienced battler against Bolshevism in the White House, while emphasizing his own availability."

Palmer's willingness, however, to move with what he thought was the public mood backfired. By the time of the Democratic Convention, the bulk of the country was deeply unconcerned with the Red Scare, and Samuel Gompers and other union leaders were among the effective forces denying the Attorney General the nomination.

Although most of Palmer's important records and personal papers have disappeared, Mr. Coben has researched widely in official records and in the papers of Palmer's associates. Coben writes with an excellent grasp of the intricacies of politics and he analyzes the story of Palmer's life with clarity and skill.

In summing up Palmer's career, the author comments: "Certainly a public official is obligated to heed the will of a vocal majority . . . and an ambitious politician ignores public demands at the peril of his career. The crucial question raised by Palmer's actions as Attorney General and Alien Property Custodian is whether a leading government official has a higher duty than giving the public—or his party—what it wants."

It should be remembered, however, that some politicians of courage—Senator George W. Norris, a contemporary of Palmer's, for instance—have defied the public emotion and survived. And, moreover, a perceptive leader knows that public opinion is not static. If he has the requisite qualities of principle, skill, guts and appeal he can re-mold public attitudes or, failing that, he can resist the public clamor until the mood begins to shift. Coben is closer to the mark when he concludes: "If Palmer was one of the most dangerous men in our history, it was not because he attempted to impose his rule or his policies upon the people, but because he tried to win power by carefully attuning himself to what he felt were the strong desires of most Americans."

The New York Times Book Review
9-1-63

62-46855-



Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, second from left, with assistants from the Justice Department, at the outset of his campaign against "radicals," July, 1919.

SAC, New York

September 11, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - S. F. Phillips
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler

1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow

THE VIEW FROM HERE
BOOK BY JAMES E. JACKSON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS
Book Reviews

"The View from Here, Commentaries on Peace and Freedom" by James E. Jackson is published by Publishers New Press, Incorporated, 23 West 26 Street, New York 10, New York, paperback $1.95.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book as soon as possible and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section. BuLib. & GI negative. After perusal, book will be placed in the BuLib.

Author, James E. Jackson, is editor of "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper.

Book rec'd 10-10-63
Will be filed in BuLib
Fwd to SA SF Phillips - 10-10-63 - AMB

AMB:cr
(10)

MAILED 29
SEP 11 1963

62-46855-245X

REC-102 100-352544

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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 13, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

62-46855-246X

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section tickler

REC-20 ~~100-35-2546~~ ST-10

SEP 17 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

AMB/fbl
(6)

64 SEP 25 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan, 9-13-63
Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 28, 1962, through September 12, 1963, a total of 138 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Seventy-two books were reviewed (one pending) and thirty-nine books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the forty-one book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, thirty-five were done by the Central Research Section. Four books requested have not been received.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, (4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the Bureau's work and operations.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A suggestion to streamline the handling of purchases of inexpensive books is now pending. A status report will be submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for your information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-12-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN
BY STANLEY COBEN

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. Bufiles reflect that Coben wrote the Director in 1958 that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Coben was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story."

The book deals with Palmer's political career, chiefly with his tenure as Attorney General. The author states that Palmer at first resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them on public and congressional demands in mid-1919. He asserts that Palmer permitted his assistants to take unwarranted action against radicals. The "Palmer Raids" are discussed in some detail, including abuses by arresting officers. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare," with Coben discounting the communist menace at that time.

Mr. Hoover's name is mentioned on a number of occasions in connection with the "Red Scare" and "Palmer Raids." Coben implies that Mr. Hoover was among those exaggerating the communist menace and its influence. The General Intelligence Division (GID), with Mr. Hoover as its head, is discussed, including Mr. Hoover's study of communism. Coben states that Mr. Hoover "bore the major burden of organizing the January raids" and recommended a change in a rule, which change would insure protecting of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel. Coben includes a footnote stating that Mr. Hoover told a Senate Judiciary Committee that the change was made at the request of immigration officers. The book also notes that Mr. Hoover, knowing that Communist Party (CP) and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, had advised the Labor Department that CLP members would be treated the same as CP members with respect to their deportability. Labor Department officials later protested when CLP members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for the January raids. Coben states that Mr. Hoover told a Senate inquiry in 1921 that he did not know the number of warrants involved in the January raids. Mention is also made that Hoover had been sent to New York after the raids and reported that there had been brutality. Hoover's anger at Post for releasing radical aliens is also noted. The book also states that Hoover's GID alarmed citizens about forthcoming strikes and bombings on May Day, 1920, which never came off. Coben alleges that men such as Mr. Hoover were partly responsible for Palmer's later reputation as a violator of ~~civil liberties.~~ A footnote in the book indicates that Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups other than the one of liaison man.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Central Research Section
JVA:cho

62-46855-246
REC 25 SEP 17 1963

Continued Page 1A

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REC'D MOHR
F B I
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SEP 13 5 31 PM '63
REC'D BELMONT
F B I - JUSTICE

RECEIVED TOLSON
F B I

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DOM INTELL DIV.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 18 1963
F. B. I.

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RECEIVED INVESTIGATIVE
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

SEP 16 3 25 PM '63
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REC'D
F B I - SULLIVAN
JUSTICE

SEP 23 12 57 PM '63
REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Coben's book is slanted to discount the communist menace during that period. His allegations concerning Mr. Hoover in trying to place responsibility on him for the "Palmer Raids" are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover was not engaged in operational activities during the raids, but his duties were administrative in nature. Mr. Hoover, has of course, deplored the abuses committed by arresting officers in connection with the raids.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 9-25-63 (DSS)

DETAILS:

Captioned book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. A Bufile check on Coben, the author, reflected that in 1958 Coben wrote the Director that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Coben was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story" for such data.

A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN:

The book begins with Palmer's entry into Pennsylvania politics and describes his role as a Congressman who was known as a reformer. Discussion is included on his rapid rise in Democratic politics, with considerable comment on his role in making Woodrow Wilson president. It describes his activities as Alien Property Custodian as "high handed" in dealing with disposition of this property.

Much of the book deals with Palmer's tenure as Attorney General, mentioning his "ineffective" policy to control the high cost of living and his efforts to settle labor strikes. The author notes that when Palmer first became Attorney General he advocated protection of individual rights and resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them only on public and congressional demand and also after several bombings in mid-1919. The author asserts that Palmer then permitted his assistants in the Department to take unwarranted and rash action against radicals in arranging for their deportation. The raids on radical aliens are discussed in detail, including abuses perpetrated by arresting officers in these raids. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare" in which Coben discounts the menace of communists in the country at that time. Coben notes that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for exaggerating the Red menace and for violation of civil liberties in the raids. The book concludes with Palmer's unsuccessful effort to become Democratic Presidential nominee in 1920.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER IN THE BOOK:

The back flap of the jacket mentions the "role played" by Mr. Hoover in the "Red Scare" and "Palmer Raids." On page 188 Coben states that Mr. Hoover declared in a public hearing on 4-24-20 that "at least 50 per cent of the influence behind the recent strikes was traceable directly to communist organizations." Coben's source is New York Times, 4-25-20. Page 207 discusses the creation of the General Intelligence Division (GID) with Mr. Hoover as its head, which set up an index of cards on radical activities and leaders. Also mentioned is Mr. Hoover's study of communism and his responsibility in interpreting purposes and gauging strength of American radical organizations. Coben goes on to say that the men Palmer depended on to inform him about American radicalism were "extraordinarily susceptible to the fear and extravagant patriotism so prevalent in 1919," and mentions on page 208 that Mr. Hoover testified in April, 1920, that the Communist Labor Party was a "gang of cut-throat aliens who have come to this country to overthrow the government by force."

On Page 221 the author mentions that when an attorney for the National Civil Liberties Bureau complained of abuses during one of the raids, Mr. Hoover informed his superiors he had heard of no such violence and advised against a reply to the lawyer; Coben's source is correspondence in Justice Department records. On page 223 Coben states that Mr. Hoover "who bore the major burden of organizing the January raids" had recommended a change in Rule 22, which change would insure the protection of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel; Coben's source is listed as a communication in Justice Department records. Footnote number 15 on page 318 notes that when Mr. Hoover was questioned before the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1-21 he indicated that the change in Rule 22 was made at the insistence of immigration officers and that the Justice Department had no part in the change.

Pages 223 and 224 mention a memo on the Communist Party (CP) sent by Mr. Hoover to Mr. Caminetti, Immigration Commissioner, which Caminetti used as basis for a brief recommending that a Marion Bieznuk be deported because of membership in the Communist Party; Coben's source is listed as Department of Justice records. Page 224 goes on to note that Hoover, knowing that the CP and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, did not ask the Labor Department's opinion on the deportability of CLP members. He wrote a memo to Caminetti advising that the GID would treat CLP members the same as CP members. Subsequently these members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for the January raids. Coben notes that officials in the Labor Department later protested against inclusion of CLP members in the warrants.

Page 227 notes that Palmer confessed ignorance about much that occurred during the raids and told a Senate inquiry in 1921 to ask Mr. Hoover, "who was in charge of this matter," about warrants issued in the January raids. Mr. Hoover asserted that this was a matter for local Bureau of Investigation officials and he did not know the number of warrants. Also included on page 227 is a statement by an immigration officer who in reply to a question as to why he adopted "cumbersome" procedures in the raids, stated he had obeyed instructions received at a conference in the Labor Department with Mr. Hoover and another Justice Department official; Coben's source is the House Committee on Rules Hearings and "To The American People" by the National Popular Government League, a group of lawyers who investigated the Palmer Raids."

Pages 228 and 229 mention that Mr. Hoover had stated he was sent up to New York later by Assistant Attorney General Garvan and reported back that there had been brutality in the raids; the source listed is Fletcher Knebel's Look magazine article on the Director in May, 1955.

Pages 232-33 discuss Labor Assistant Secretary Louis Post's release of many aliens whose testimony indicated they were deportable, and mentions that Mr. Hoover was angry at Post's actions. Page 233 states that Mr. Hoover assured newsmen in 1-20 that at "least 3,000 of the 3,600 aliens arrested by the Justice

Department were 'perfect' deportation cases." Coben mentions several instances of Mr. Hoover protesting releases of proven anarchists, listing as his sources communications in Justice Department records.

Page 235 states that Mr. Hoover's GID alarmed Americans with bulletins about general strikes and bombings which were allegedly planned by radicals for May Day, 1920; Coben states that these calamities never came off and that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for its prophesy of a reign of terror on May Day.

Page 244 notes that Palmer's name is associated with violations of civil liberties, but that the character and attitudes of assistants such as Garvan and Hoover helped determine Palmer's political fate and later reputation.

Footnote number 27 on page 319 states that communications from Agents during the "Palmer Raids" were to be addressed to Mr. Hoover; however, Mr. Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups than the "passive one of liaison man." Whitehead's "The FBI Story" is listed in the Bibliography of Coben's book.

OBSERVATIONS:

Coben's entire theme is obviously slanted to discount the communist menace during 1919-20 and he does not recognize the danger posed by communist elements in the country at that time. With reference to his allegations concerning Mr. Hoover, these are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal who have attempted to place responsibility for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr. Hoover. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover's activities as Special Assistant to the Attorney General were purely administrative in nature. He was not engaged in operational activities during the time of the raids. Bureau of Investigation Agents were not under his supervision and he was not in a position to give orders to them. The letters of instructions concerning the arrests of aliens in the "Palmer Raids" were sent to Bureau of Investigation field offices by Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau at that time. Regarding these instructions which note that communications from Agents during the raids should be sent to Mr. Hoover, it is obvious that Mr. Hoover was responsible for correlating information on the arrests for record purposes and for issuance of a public statement following the arrests.

Furthermore, as also pointed out on previous occasions, Harlan F. Stone, who had been one of the first to protest the "Palmer Raids," would not have appointed Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau of Investigation had he felt him in any way responsible for the raids. It will also be recalled that Morris Katzeff, a Boston attorney who was counsel for some of the aliens arrested, stated in 1940 that Mr. Hoover had nothing to do with the irregularities and harsh treatment of aliens arrested. Katzeff also related at that time that Mr. Hoover had deplored the circumstances connected with the arrests of aliens in New England.

The portion of Coben's book dealing with the "Palmer Raids" is quite obviously an attempt to discredit Mr. Hoover by misinterpreting records and slanting his material to make it appear that Mr. Hoover played a major role in the raids.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-11-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK
REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED, "A MAN NAMED JONES"
(FORMER SAC GUS T. JONES)
BY GEORGE ELLIS

R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS:

Above titled book is story of former SAC Gus T. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, his background, his work in major FBI cases such as Urschel kidnaping, Kansas City Massacre, et al. Author tried to obtain Bureau approval to write this book and sell stories to CBS-TV in December, 1960. Bureau refused to assist Ellis and advised him of Director's strong opposition to glamorizing one employee. Ellis said he liked Director and Bureau, but would write book regardless of Director's objections. Robert A. Huffman, Legal Representative, Mar-eth Productions, told Bureau they were interested in TV series based upon book, asked if Bureau would give technical assistance, then learned of Director's extreme displeasure over program and was told Bureau would render no assistance. Huffman said Ellis had been holding out on company, and had indicated FBI approved TV programs. Ellis wrote Attorney General and said Director had gone on record to use full power of Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones selling future stories to TV regarding his experiences in FBI. Ellis stated this was clear violation of Jones' civil rights. DeLoach contacted Assistant Attorney General Katzenbach, told him whole story and agreed to prepare reply to Ellis affirming Bureau's position in matter. This was done.

Director mentioned in book as follows: Page 7. Author said Jones worked under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover." Page 37. Author said arrest of Durkin was Bureau's answer to underworld and, "It meant that, under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt" etc... Author said capture of Durkin was notice to criminals across nation that Justice Department agents had been "imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, and were in the crime business to stay." Page 60. Leavenworth Prison Break. Author said "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down past owners of the weapons used in the break." Page 69. Kansas City Massacre. "J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers!' ... The thunder of the machine guns had died away at 7:28 A.M. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force

Enclosure 9-13-63

BMS:jks (4)

62-46856

NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 19 1963

25 SEP 19 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

56 SEP 23 1963

7-55

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-54644-13

PERS. REC. UNIT

was air-bound for Kansas City." Author said police authorities across the world regard Kansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in history of crime detection. "It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age." Page 75. Urschel kidnaping. "Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones"... Page 84. Conversation between Mrs. Urschel and Director quoted as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City--I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can.' "

A chapter by chapter review is attached in detail. Book is a 190 page paperback containing eight chapters. First chapter deals with background of Gus Jones. Second chapter deals with Martin Durkin, his background, killing of Agent Shanahan and author continually refers to handsomeness of Martin Durkin during his six years of criminal activity. Chapter three deals with the Leavenworth Prison Break and furnishes detailed investigative techniques used by Jones in solving break method, which might be of help to convicts desiring to make future escapes. Such details would alert convicts to destroy every scintilla of evidence concerning their escape. Chapter four deals with Kansas City Massacre. Chapter five Urschel kidnaping. Conversations between Urschel and his guards, Urschel and FBI Agents and letters written by Urschel concerning ransom notes quoted in detail as well as letters from Machine Gun Kelly to Urschel. Chapter six devoted to life of Harvey Bailey, reflects his wide range of criminal activity. Author states Bailey probably had no part in planning or execution of Urschel kidnaping and only received $1,000 of ransom money for watching Urschel at hideout while kidnapers were arranging for ransom money. Bailey received life sentence when tried for his part in Urschel kidnaping. Author says Bailey had many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country, but gave no source of his statements to this effect.

Chapter seven deals with Dillinger Gang and showed Harry Pierpont as leader of gang until his apprehension in January, 1934. Author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was leader of Dillinger raiding party in Chicago and gave Purvis credit for leading raiding party and killing of Dillinger. Author gets a bit sickening when he says "50 feet from the box office Purvis' voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!' " He then states Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow hit cobblestones of alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." Chapter eight deals with part Gus Jones played in movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to newly opened Alcatraz prison. Also contained in this chapter are quoted letters from Kidnaper Albert L. Bates, addressed to Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th. Urschel had asked Bates what happened to ransom money. This chapter contains long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Urschel asking Urschel to inform him regarding oil prospects of Wise County, where he, Kelly, owned property. Urschel searched for Kelly's property intending to levy against it to recover portion of the ransom money, but he found no record of any such property. Book ends with Jones talking to his wife in Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and philosophizing on criminal gangs of future and how they would be made up of foreigners controlled by Mafia.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR RECOMMENDATION

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached airtel be sent Los Angeles, copy to San Antonio, instructing both offices to follow this matter closely to develop any information indicating renewed interest in this book and/or Jones' career.

✓

GUSTAVE T. JONES
LOS [illegible] 7-17-61, [illegible]

On the above cited memo of 1-5-61, Mr. Tolson said "We should discourage this in every way. We will not cooperate; we will not review manuscript; we will not assist in any manner. T." Mr. Hoover said "I most certainly agree. We should definitely indicate our disapproval. H."

On 1-18-61, George Ellis was interviewed by Agents of Los Angeles Office and firmly advised that Director disapproved his proposed book publicizing former SAC Gus Jones. He was told Bureau's reputation was built on united efforts of many employees; that publicizing one particular employee is against every precept on which FBI was organized; that no cooperation could be expected from Bureau and manuscript would not be reviewed. Ellis stated he felt Jones had a right to authorize publication of his life's story which would contain items concerning his FBI service; that book was not being written to glorify Jones, but to give interesting highlights of his career as a law enforcement officer. Ellis indicated attorneys had been consulted concerning the legal aspects involved in preparing this story. Ellis expressed admiration for Director Hoover and said he would not write anything that would reflect unfavorably on FBI, but intended to complete the story, in spite of the Bureau's objections. At that time he was rewriting the first chapter and claimed that arrangements had tentatively been made to have Doubleday, Inc., publish his story and that Hubbell Robinson, Hollywood TV Producer is interested in producing a TV series. Agents stated Ellis seemed dismayed at Bureau's reactions but nevertheless, intended to complete the project. (94-54644-5)

On 2-17-61, Robert A. Huffman, Attorney with firm of Carlson, Lupardus, Matthews, Holliman and Huffman, Tulsa, Oklahoma, was interviewed at Bureau Headquarters by Mr. Kemper. Huffman said he was legal representative of Mar - eth Productions, Inc., and they were interested in a TV series based upon the proposed book "A Man Named Jones" by George Ellis. Kemper told Huffman of Bureau's extreme displeasure concerning this publication and enumerated various reasons. Huffman seemed shocked and said he gained a different impression from the writer, Ellis, in Los Angeles. Kemper then took Huffman to Mr. DeLoach's Office where the matter was discussed in detail. Huffman asked if Bureau would consider giving technical assistance and was advised Bureau would give absolutely no assistance whatsoever nor would Bureau review or even look at the scripts. He was told of Director's extreme displeasure over this program and that Bureau would use every means possible to fight it. Huffman said Ellis had apparently been holding out on the Company; that he had been on a lucrative salary for a year and a half and living in a plush Beverly Hills apartment. (67-626-450) Huffman's superior when furnished facts, indicated project would be dropped.

A letter was written to Huffman at his request on 2-30-61 by Director advising him that Ellis appeared at our Los Angeles Office on 12-22, and 23-60, and advised he had been in touch with CBS concerning possible TV program based on proposed book and at that time Ellis was furnished a copy of Public Law 670, which protects Bureau's name and initials from commercial exploitations and was advised FBI would give absolutely no cooperation in this matter. Huffman was advised that upon Director's instructions, Ellis was contacted on 1-18-61 and told that Director definitely disapproved of this publication and most certainly would afford no cooperation. (94-54644-8)

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

GUSTAVE T. JONES
BORN 7-17-09, [illegible]

On 5-12-61, an airtel was received from Los Angeles stating that when contacted upon another matter on 5-12-61, Hubbell Robinson, former CBS Executive and presently independent TV producer, advised he had some story material based on experiences of a former FBI Agent by the name of Gus Jones. Robinson referred to a file containing a number of typewritten sheets which were apparently resumes of interesting cases in which Jones had participated. Robinson expressed understanding of FBI objection to TV series or program relating to present activities of organization, but felt that stories based on long past experiences and investigations could be appropriately portrayed without disclosing any confidential techniques.

Robinson commented that an unidentified contact of his in Washington, D. C., is undertaking to contact Attorney General Kennedy concerning the use of some of Jones' material in TV program. He did not indicate whether a series or individual feature TV program would be produced. Mr. Hoover commented on this information, "DeLoach should alert Guthman. H." (94-54644-10)

On 10-3-61, Director received a memo from Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, attaching a letter to the Attorney General dated 9-1-61, from George Ellis, Laguna Beach, California. This letter from Ellis told the Attorney General that he, the Attorney General, had acted as narrator for a Playhouse 90 program "Sounds of Eden" in 1959, relating the story of the Urschel kidnaping and that program was designed as the first in a series of TV programs dealing with the law enforcement career of Gus Jones; that now Mr. Hoover had gone on record stating he would use the full power of the Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones from selling any future stories to TV dealing with his experiences in the FBI. Ellis stated that such use of the powers of the Attorney General's Office was a clear violation of Mr. Jones' civil rights. His letter was a long two-page rambling collection of his own thoughts on how Mr. Jones' rights had been violated. Katzenbach drafted a two paragraph reply stating the Department would have no interest in the matter unless a claim were made therein, either expressly or by implication, that they have the approval of the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the series. (67-586-454)

On 10-6-61, a memo was prepared furnishing the entire background which has been related herein and advising the then current developments concerning Katzenbach's memo and answer. Mr. DeLoach recommended that he personally straighten out this matter with Katzenbach and the Director agreed. On 10-10-61, in a memo from Jones to DeLoach it was pointed out that DeLoach had contacted Katzenbach that day, pointed out to him the strong moral considerations arising from the confidential nature of FBI files, the confidential nature of interviews conducted with witnesses and other persons and the "team effort" aspect of our investigations which makes it unfair and inaccurate to single out any person, such as former SAC Jones, for special consideration.

When these points were spelled out to him, Katzenbach completely reversed his stand and requested that the Bureau prepare a reply to Ellis for Katzenbach's signature. This was done and a letter to Ellis dated 10-11-61, was prepared indicating that the protests of Mr. Hoover were in complete accord with the long-standing policy of the Department of Justice to prohibit commercial exploitations by former employees. The confidential nature of the reports which passed across Mr. Jones' desk--reports carefully restricted by Departmental regulations from disclosure to unauthorized persons, could have formed the basis for the articles or scripts prepared about Jones' investigative experiences.

It was further pointed out that many witnesses have talked to Jones in confidence because he was an FBI employee. The fact that Jones was no longer affiliated with the FBI, did not give him the liberty to violate the trust of persons who furnished him information in confidence. The letter to Ellis reiterated everything the FBI had told Ellis concerning their objections to the story and to the TV series. It was a strong letter setting forth the Bureau's position in this matter. (67-626-455)

COMMENTS ABOUT
DIRECTOR IN BOOK

PAGE 7. Author mentions Gus Jones' law enforcement background and then states he served in the Bureau under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover."

PAGE 37. (Martin Durkin Story) The author states that to the agents of the Bureau the arrest of Durkin meant more than the capture of one criminal; that it was their answer to the underworld, and to the watchful eyes of police departments across the world "It meant that, under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt from the wreckage caused by the spoils policy of Harry Daugherty; they had been blooded and had fought back." After the capture of Durkin, the author stated that from that day on, notice was served to criminals all across the nation that Justice Department agents, working in superb, selfless coordination across the entire country "and imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, were in the crime business to stay."

PAGE 60. (Leavenworth Prison Break) "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down the past owners of the weapons used in the break."

PAGE 69. (Kansas City Massacre) "J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers!' ...The thunder of the machine guns had died away at 7:28 A.M. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force was air-bound for Kansas City." The author

related that police authorities across the world regard the Kansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in the history of crime detection. Then the author says "It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age."

PAGE 75. "On July 23, a multi-millionaire oil man was kidnaped from the sun porch of his Oklahoma City mansion by two hoodlums, one of whom brandished a Thompson machine gun. ...Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones. A new task force of agents was being formed to track down the kidnapers. Gus was directed to turn over his work in Kansas City to another agent-in-charge, fly at once to Oklahoma City, and take charge of the kidnaping case."

PAGE 84. (Urschel Kidnaping) Author relates that Mrs. Urschel called the FBI kidnap number after reading an article in "Time" magazine that day which featured an interview with Attorney General Cummings and gave the kidnap number. He relates her conversation with Mr. Hoover as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City--I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can.'"

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER
REVIEW OF BOOK

The book is divided into eight chapters. The author furnishes minute details which could have come from only one or two sources, notes made by Gus Jones at the time he investigated the cases or the imagination of the author George Ellis and/or Gus Jones. The chapters are as follows:

CHAPTER ONE - "A Lawman's Lawman." This chapter deals with background data on Gus Jones. The author says on page 11 that Jones "successively became a Texas Ranger, U.S. Customs border agent, U.S. Immigrations border agent, and, in 1916, a special agent in the Investigative Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. One year later he was named special agent-in-charge of the El Paso, Texas, office." Some of the highlights of his career in the agencies prior to his service with the Bureau are outlined in this chapter.

CHAPTER TWO - "Never Kill a G-Man." This is the story of Martin James Durkin. The author spends a great deal of time on Durkin's background, the fact that he compiled an outstanding record as a sharpshooter in World War I; that because of his age, 16, he was turned down by both the Army and Navy, he went to Canada and enlisted as a private in a Canadian horse guards outfit. Because of his age, he never saw active duty but compiled his record as a sharpshooter with every known firearm. During the course of this chapter, the author continually refers to how handsome Martin James Durkin was during his earlier years and covers his various marriages and escapades with women as well as his six years of criminal activity up until the time he shot and killed Special Agent Ed Shanahan.

Beginning on page 30, the author relates the part Gus Jones played in the apprehension of Martin Durkin and the fact that regardless of a raging blizzard which downed telegraph and telephone lines, Gus Jones managed to get through a call to warn the St. Louis Office of the Bureau that Durkin boarded a train in New Orleans which would arrive in St. Louis at a certain time. Agents received the message in time and arrested Durkin on the train outside of Webster Groves, Missouri, near St. Louis, before Durkin reached his destination.

CHAPTER THREE - "The Leavenworth Prison Break." This is a story of seven heavily armed convicts who escaped from Leavenworth prison at 9:15 a.m. on December 11, 1931. The author says on page 38 "One hour later, Gus Jones hurried aboard a Kansas City bound airliner which had been held for him. His orders were: 'Make a complete investigation of Leavenworth break; call on Kansas City office for any men you need; remain at Leavenworth until break-method solved.'" The author then relates the names of various convicts who escaped; their eventual apprehension and the gun battle which killed and injured some of the convicts, then goes into the techniques used by Gus Jones, in his office in the prison, to solve how the prison break was accomplished. Investigative information of the type given in this chapter certainly does not help investigative officers, but would be of help to convicts desiring at some future date to make their escape. It would alert them to destroy every scintilla of evidence of their escape.

CHAPTER FOUR - "They Came to Kill." This is the story of the Kansas City Massacre. It is accurate as far as the facts are concerned. It is a rehash of material printed many times before. The names of all law enforcement officers involved as well as the criminals involved in the actual shooting are related. It also relates how the services of those criminals were obtained through the efforts of Dick Gallatis, an underworld character of Hot Springs, and Herb Farmer, an underworld contact in Joplin, Missouri.

CHAPTER FIVE - "The Sounds of Paradise." This is the story of the Urschel kidnaping. The facts as stated are generally correct but, of course, in this chapter as in all the chapters of the book the author uses his literary license to quote exact conversations carried on between various individuals which he must have obtained as nearly as possible from Gus Jones. There is no way to verify such conversations in the Bureau's files such as exact conversations had between Urschel and his guards at the hideout and similar conversations. Copies of the letters Urschel wrote to John Catlett and E. E. Kirkpatrick concerning the ransom money and the delivery of it are set out on pages 91 and 92. Also the letter written to E. E. Kirkpatrick by the kidnapers is set out on pages 93 and 94. Copies of these letters must have been retained by Gus Jones and turned over to the author unless they were subsequently published in newspapers and magazines.

There is nothing new in this chapter and most of the facts have been published at various times during the past 30 years except for the exact conversations held between various individuals. A letter from J. T. Faith, Sheriff of Wise County, dated March 2, 1934, addressed to Mr. Urschel is contained on pages 116 and 117; a letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Mr. Urschel addressing him as "ignorant Charles" and undated, is set forth on page 119, and a telegram sent to J. C. Tichenor of Memphis, Tennessee, is set forth on page 120. This telegram was in connection with the eventual apprehension of George Kelly in Memphis. Apparently Gus Jones kept detailed notes on the cases he investigated.

CHAPTER SIX - "Harvey Bailey - Symbol of an Era." This entire chapter is devoted to the life of Harvey Bailey and reflects the wide range of his criminal activities. On page 130, the author relates a prison break led by Bailey and several other long-term convicts such as Wilbur Underhill. This break was from the Kansas State Prison at Lansing which is referred to as Lansing Prison. When Bailey received a sentence of from 10 to 50 years in this prison, the author states that because of his long criminal record, "Bailey was accorded the top spot among his fellows," (fellow convicts). Bailey arrived at Lansing prison on August 20, 1932, and by May 29, 1933, he had organized and planned a prison break for that date.

The author states that "Harvey Bailey probably had no part in the planning or execution of the Urschel kidnaping," but the two kidnapers asked him to keep an eye on things in their absence while they were making arrangements to obtain the $200,000 ransom, and in appreciation, each of them gave Harvey Bailey $500 of the ransom money for his services. (page 142) Bailey was sentenced to life imprisonment in a federal prison for his part in the Urschel kidnaping. The author states that on November 15, 1962, Bailey's federal term came to an end but he found Kansas Deputy Harold Wayne Dennis waiting for him at the gates to return him to Kansas State Prison at Lansing. This time he was to serve the balance of the fifty-year term interrupted by his escape.

The author, on several occasions during the course of the book, mentions the fact that certain criminals were handsome or fine looking men. For instance on page 143 when Bailey finished his federal sentence in 1962 the author states "Bailey stood tall and erect in his inexpensive blue flannel suit, looking far younger than his seventy-six years. Only the glistening whiteness of his hair, and his cracked and wrinkled hands, indicated his age. The proof of its toll lay in the fact that only one deputy had been sent to guard him on the twelve-hour trip to his new home."

The author states that, "Bailey has many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country. By now, he may even have forgotten where much of it lies."

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

CHAPTER SEVEN - "The Dillingers Come to Texas." This chapter deals with John Dillinger and members of the criminal gang with which he was affiliated. According to this story the brains of the gang was Harry Pierpont and it was he, rather than Dillinger, who gave the orders which Dillinger and all other members followed until Pierpont was arrested with Dillinger, Hamilton and Clark in Tucson, Arizona, on January 25, 1932. Dillinger subsequently escaped. Pierpont died in the electric chair on 10-17-34. It was after Pierpont's arrest in January, 1934, that Dillinger formed his own gang, met Baby Face Nelson and associated with Nelson until his death.

The last three pages of this chapter, 168, 169 and 170, deal primarily with the last two days of Dillinger's life, from the time Anna Sage reported to the FBI in Chicago that she know the whereabouts of Dillinger, until his death the next night. The facts given by the author are not true in every detail. The author states that, "Purvis assembled his thirty three raiders in his offices in the Banker's Building in Chicago's Loop, and sat back to wait for the tip," from Anna Sage.

The author further states that Purvis stood at the entrance to the theater waiting for Dillinger to come out and when he did he was to light a cigar, the signal for the original party to move in and capture him. Part of the story was correct, but the author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was the leader of the raiding party and only 16 Agents were involved instead of 33, but Inspector Cowley also had some assistance from the East Chicago Indiana Police Department.

On page 169, the author gets a little sickening when he says: "Fifty feet from the box office Purvis's voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!'"

The author states that Melvin Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow struck the rough cobblestones of the alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." This, of course, is fiction. Purvis was not one of the three men designated by Inspector Cowley to move toward the alley after Dillinger left the Biograph Theater. His position was to stand in front of the theatre and light a cigar.

CHAPTER EIGHT - "To Alcatraz - One Way!" This chapter relates the movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to the newly opened Alcatraz Prison. According to the author, Gus Jones rode the trains from Atlanta and from Leavenworth to the coast and accompanied the train cars taken by barge from California to Alcatraz. He states it was Gus Jones who handled the security of the prisoners from both of these prisons to Alcatraz.

On page 184 the author quotes a letter dated October 9, 1942, from Albert L. Bates, "the least smooth of the Urschel kidnaping gang," addressed to Mr. Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th which had been forwarded to him by

Director James V. Bennett, Director of Bureau of Prisons. Apparently Urschel had asked Bates what happened to the ransom money and what was Bates' portion of it and Bates answered his questions in a rather lengthy letter.

Pages 186, 187 and 188 contain a long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelley to Mr. Urschel indicating to Urschel that he owned some property along with his Father-in-law, Shannon, in Wise County, Texas. He asked Urschel to give him the "low down" on what was going on at that time and would appreciate any information Urschel might give him regarding the oil prospects of Wise County, especially the prospects around his farm.

The author relates that Charles Urschel instituted a search for the property described by Kelly, intending to levy against it to recover a portion of the ransom money. But no record was found of any property owned by George Kelly.

The book ends with the completion of Gus Jones' second trip to Alcatraz with the prisoners then meeting his wife at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco where he tells her, "Mary, that fog bank is a symbol. The day of the kind of criminal we've known is just about over. We're moving into a new era. The next wave of criminals is going to be largely made up of foreigners, controlled by the Mafia."

He and his wife then discuss the possibility of Japan and the United States going to war against each other and he tells his wife it will all be new stuff--secret agents, secret codes, espionage, sabotage. He said he was looking forward to "what those boys will be throwing at me. But maybe I can show them a trick or two, myself." Mary, his wife, allegedly then said, "Damn it--you don't have to tell me. I know you're looking forward to it."

- N. P. Callahan
- W. C. Sullivan
1 - Central Research
1 - W. T. Forsyth

SAC, New York

9/19/63

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - L. L. Whalen

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

no inquiry — Book Reviews — M. L. King

The following books have been written by Martin Luther King: "Stride Toward Freedom--the Montgomery Story," New York, Harper, 1958; "Strength to Love," New York, Harper & Row, June, 1963. "Why we Can't Wait," written by M. L. King will be published October 22, 1963, by New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these books as soon as possible and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

5-1 to N.Y. 6-25-63 "R Bulet 9-19-63, above captioned - urgent need of book "Why We Can't Wait" by Martin Luther King, published by Harper, N.Y. Book "Why We Can't Wait" received 10-4-63 NWB

LLW:rlh
(10)

NOTE: Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-246 X1

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Central Research
1 - W. T. Forsyth
9/19/63

SAC, Philadelphia

1 - S. F. Phillips
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - L. L. Whalen

Director, FBI (100-352546)

RCHASE OF BOOKS
ENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Book Reviews

"The Measure of a Man," written by Martin Luther King, was published by the Christian Education Press in Philadelphia, in 1959. King also wrote an article entitled "Something Happened to the Negro" which was published in "The Lutheran," United Lutheran Publication House, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of September 11, 1963.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these publications as soon as possible and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

LLW:rlh
(11)

NOTE:

"The Measure of a Man" requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Magazine article requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-246X2

MAILED
SEP 19 1963
COMM-FBI

REC-34

SEP 19 1963

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. T. Forsyth

SAC, Boston

September 20, 1963

1 - Mr. J. F. Morley
1 - Mr. W. L. Smith
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - L. L. Whalen
1 - Section tickler

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"THE NEGRO PROTEST
BOOK BY KENNETH B. CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Book Reviews

Author of

"The Negro Protest," a collection of three interviews by Kenneth B. Clark with James Baldwin, Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King, will be published by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 31, 1963. The book will retail for $2.50.

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of this book when available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith

Book received
10-16-63 AmB.
Third Printing 10-21-63
AmB.

LLW/aab
(12)

EX 104

MAILED 31
SEP 20 1963
COMM-FBI

62-46855-246X3
100-352546-[illegible]

REC-84

SEP 20 1963

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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

Legal Attache, Canada

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Central Research Section
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Lish Whitson
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - L. L. Whalen

September 20, 1963

"M. I. 5"
BOOK BY JOHN BULLOCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS
Book Review

"M. I. 5," a book written by British newspaperman John Bulloch, has been published by McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, Canada, for $5.25.

It is requested that you discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Foreign Liaision (Route through for review)

NOTE: Book requested by SA Lish Whitson

LLW/cr
(11)

Book rec'd 10-11-63.
Routed to L. Whitson.
Will be filed in Bureau Library.

62-468855-246X4
100-352546

REC-56

SEP 23 1963

62 SEP 30 1963

Nelson
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Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

mber 11, 1963

Title of Book THE FOREST; A Personal Record of the Huk Guerrilla Struggle in the Philippines

Author WILLIAM J. POMEROY

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence/ ~~LEAVITT~~	☐	☒
☒ Subversive Control/ ~~BLAND~~	☐	☒
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
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62-46855-247
REC-31
EX-117
NOT RECORDED
6 SEP 24 1963

Nature of Book: SEE ATTACHED 1963

File 62-46855.

INTERNATIONAL'S FALL LIST

—SEPTEMBER—

THE FOREST
A Personal Record of the Huk Guerrilla Struggle in the Philippines
by William J. Pomeroy — Cloth $3.95

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES
by Maurice Dobb — NWP* $1.00; Cloth $2.00

CONDITIONED REFLEXES AND PSYCHIATRY
by Ivan P. Pavlov — NWP $1.95; Cloth $5.00

—OCTOBER—

THE FAILURE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS
From Freud to Fromm
by Harry K. Wells — Cloth $3.95

PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
With a Special Introduction
by N. S. Khrushchev
NWP $1.45; Cloth $3.95

ILLUSION AND REALITY
A Study of the Sources of Poetry
by Christopher Caudwell
NWP $2.25; Cloth $5.50

THE FURTIVE WAR
The United States in Vietnam and Laos
by Wilfred G. Burchett
(Cloth $3.95) NWP $1.85

—NOVEMBER—

HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES
Volume III: The AFL and the Early IWW
by Philip S. Foner — Cloth $6.00

ECONOMIC AND PHILOSOPHIC MANUSCRIPTS OF 1844
Edited, with an Introduction, by Dirk J. Struik
by Karl Marx — Cloth $5.00

CAUSE, PRINCIPLE AND UNITY
A New Translation, with Notes, by Jack Lindsay
by Giordano Bruno
NWP $1.95; Cloth $5.00

DIDEROT: INTERPRETER OF NATURE
Selections, with an Introduction by Jonathan Kemp
NWP $2.25; Cloth $5.00

STUDIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM
by Maurice Dobb
(Cloth $5.00) NWP $2.25

N W

***NEW WORLD PAPERBACKS,** the quality series launched last September, will include 35 titles by this Fall, covering a wide range of subjects in history, philosophy, economics, psychology, world affairs, and literature. Included are originals published simultaneously in cloth, as well as reprints.

International Publishers, 381 Park Ave. S., N.Y. 16, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE

AUGUST 26, 1963

62-46855-247 99

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-24-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: WITH LOVE AND LOATHING
BOOK BY JOHN CROSBY

Captioned book has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. It contains a selection of Crosby's columns which have appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, and which deal with his criticism on various aspects of our society, including American cities, architecture, traffic problems, modern-day music and art, movies and television. His comments, in the usual Crosby fashion, are vitriolic and abusive toward the objects of his wrath.

PORTION DEALING WITH MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI:

In Crosby's book on pages 196-198 is a reprint of the column which appeared in the 10-2-61 issue of the Herald Tribune, (at that time we protested to John Hay Whitney of the New York Herald Tribune regarding this vicious attack on the Director and the FBI.) Crosby deals with Mr. Hoover's message which was made available to a New York City radio station in July, 1961; the message was an appeal to citizens to help local law enforcement in combating crime. Crosby alleges that crime has made its most substantial gains in the years Mr. Hoover has been head of the FBI, and that the FBI has always opposed a national police force to do something about organized crime.

It is noted that whereas Crosby's original column stated that crime costs the American taxpayer $22 billion a year (which is the correct figure), his book lists the cost as $32 billion a year.

JOHN CROSBY:

Crosby's antagonism for the Bureau has been apparent for many years. He has earned a reputation as a very heavy drinker and an associate of persons such as Fred Cook, who has criticized the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-20 62-46855-248
NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 3 1963

SEP 30 1963

1 - Central Research Section
JVA:blh
(5)

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-93253-1964

Detached and filed in Bureau Library 9-27-63

5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

September 17, 1963

REC- 56

Title of Book M. I. 5 by John Bulloch

Author John Bulloch British Newspaperman England

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.) Book Reviews

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☑ Espionage (TURNER)	☑ (whitson)	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
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Book read & filed in Br. Lib. Sec. B.

REC- 56 62-46855-249
NOT RECORDED
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EX.-112

Nature of Book: SEE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
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6 4 OCT 21 1963

File 62-46855

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 9-12-63

To

[x] Director

FILE # .....

Att. .....

[ ] SAC .....

Title ARTICLE ON COUNTER-ESPIONAGE

[ ] ASAC .....

[ ] Supv. .....

[ ] Agent .....

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[ ] CC .....

[ ] Steno .....

[ ] Clerk .....

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge	[ ] Open Case
[ ] Assign.....Reassign.....	[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Bring file	[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Call me	[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Correct	[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Deadline.....	[ ] Return file
[ ] Deadline passed	[ ] Return serials
[ ] Delinquent	[ ] Search and return
[ ] Discontinue	[ ] See me
[ ] Expedite	[ ] Send Serials.....
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[ ] For information	[ ] Submit new charge-out
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[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

For information in view of reference to FBI. "MacLean's" is a biweekly Canadian magazine

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE RESEARCH

~~ENCLOSURE~~

SAC .....

____ See reverse side

Office ....Legat, Ottawa.....

ENCLOSURE

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62-116755-249

MACLEAN'S REVIEWS

CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE | SEPTEMBER 21, 1963 | VOLUME 76 NUMBER 18



ROBERT FULFORD



This is a British counterspy, but he's not telling

ON COUNTERESPIONAGE: in the end, all the heroes are bunglers

BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR, when the romantic and richly comic story of British counterespionage began, security precautions in England were comparatively simple. They seem to have consisted mostly of preventing German naval officers from sitting in full view of Portsmouth harbor and sketching gun emplacements. These officers, when apprehended, were not necessarily sent to prison; they were sometimes just told to go home, or anyway stop sketching. This modest concept of security began to die after 1909, when an office of what might be called preventive intelligence was first opened in London. That development, and some of the events which followed it, are described in *M.I.5*, by the British newspaperman John Bulloch.

M.I.5 (the M.I. means Military Intelligence) looks after counterspy work inside Britain and is not to be confused with M.I.6, which employs the British spies in other countries, like Russia. The men who head both of these groups are supposedly anonymous; their identities are kept "secret" by the British press, though they are known to hundreds of people, they turn up at public trials, and by now, certainly, only the lowest-echelon Russian agents are unable to identify them on sight. These men cannot become public heroes, like Allen Dulles, the former head of the C.I.A. in the United States, but John Bulloch has decided to make a hero of one of their predecessors, Vernon Kell. He set up M.I.5 as a one-man bureau, with not even a clerk to help him, in 1909; by the time he retired, in 1940, as Major-General Sir Vernon Kell, aged sixty-seven, he had a huge organization which not only defended Britain against spies but did some spying itself by planting informers within the ranks of domestic communists and fascists.

Kell, in fact, may have been the first spymaster anywhere to organize, on a large scale, the infiltration of suspicious political groups. There had always been police spies recruited from among liberals and anarchists and socialists in the European countries, but it was Kell's habit to plant his people intentionally within the ranks of the communists and fascists. In 1931, for instance, he placed a certain Miss X among the communists; she displayed so much revolutionary zeal that by 1938 she had risen to be the partner of a major spy. She testified at a trial and sent three Soviet agents to prison. At the same time, Kell impartially had infiltrated the Mosleyite fascists, also with zealous workers. In the famous East End London riots, when the Mosleyites clashed with Jews and other antifascists, one of the rioters who was arrested by the police and fined for his part in the violence was an agent of M.I.5. These techniques — which Bulloch believes Kell pioneered — have been adopted enthusiastically everywhere in the world, and in the United States have reached such a level that one ex-F.B.I. agent recently suggested that the F.B.I., through its undercover men, will soon achieve working control of the American Communist Party.

It may seem, at first glance, that 1940 was a curious year for Kell to choose as the time of his retirement; it was, after all, the most crucial year in England's history, and Kell was then England's most experienced intelligence officer. But the embarrassing fact is that [illegible] didn't choose to retire; he was fired. And [illegible] is the sort of embarrassment that occurs throughout the careers of spies, even heroic spymasters like Kell — their blunders are often as notable as their successes. John Bulloch doesn't try to ignore the fact: "Because it is the way of governments to seek a scapegoat when things go wrong, it was decided he would have to go. Kell did so reluctantly, as he firmly believed his experience would be invaluable in combating the new influx of spies which was bound to come . . ."

THINGS THE COUNTERSPIES COULD NEVER EXPLAIN

Things had indeed gone wrong. The Germans had pulled off two extremely clever pieces of work, and both of them fell roughly in the territory of M.I.5. In October, 1939, just after Kell had convinced himself that he had broken the German spy network by imprisoning suspicious aliens, a German submarine slipped through Kirk Sound to Scapa Flow, sank the battleship *Royal Oak*, and slipped right out again and back to Germany. It was obvious that the Germans had fresh and very detailed information about defenses and ship movements, but Kell and his men failed to find out how it happened. Two months later, M.I.5 learned that an attempt was to be made to sabotage a gunpowder factory in Essex; M.I.5 investigated, but the factory blew up anyway. Again M.I.5 couldn't explain it, and Kell was retired.

Disasters like this were not entirely new to M.I.5. In the First World War, a German agent successfully penetrated the postal censorship branch and during four years of hard work sent home thousands of items of information (fortunately for our side, the Germans matched this with a counterblunder — through a lack of co-ordination they failed to use some of his best material). Nor, of course, did the disasters end when Kell left the service. Only a decade ago, when the United States was enduring the McCarthy period, people used to say that the British handled security matters much better than the noisy Americans: the British did it discreetly, sensibly, and professionally. Today not even Ian Fleming could say that with a straight face. The spy Vassall was checked by four M.I.5 men, none of whom learned that he was a homosexual, that he lived far beyond his income, or that he was in the habit of taking secret documents home with him for the night. Naval intelligence several years ago apparently approved, for a secret post, a man who had earlier been fired from the British Embassy in Warsaw because he drank too much and talked about his work all the time; as a result, the Russians got away with a handsome collection of submarine secrets. Over at M.I.6, the real-life equivalents of James Bond's chief, "M," continued to employ Kim Philby for years after he gave every cause for suspicion and even after suspicions about him were voiced in the House of Commons. It was only when he suddenly moved to Russia that the British realized Philby had been functioning as history's first quadruple agent: he was working for the British, the Russians, the London *Observer*, and the *Economist*.

John Bulloch's M.I.5 is, by necessity, sketchy on First World War activities and much sketchier on later events: unfortunately for those of us who are addicted to realistic spy stories, the files of M.I.5 are permanently closed. Within his limits, however, Bulloch writes an entertaining story, marred only by his naïve hero-worship of Kell and other counterespionage men — he tends to overrate their successes and explain away their failures. But I suspect most of his readers will tend to agree with Malcolm Muggeridge, a former Secret Service man himself, who recently wrote: "If I might venture respectfully to offer a word of advice, the mess is now beyond clearing up, and the only possible course is to disband the whole show, fumigate its premises, and begin again."

☞ M.I. 5, by John Bulloch, McClelland and Stewart, 206 pages, $5.25.

ON MARY McCARTHY: in the end, Vassar's like anywhere else

TWO YOUNG MATRONS, graduates of Vassar, are talking about their adult life as mothers and wives:

"You really feel our education was a mistake?" Priss asked anxiously.

"Oh, completely," said Norine, "I've been crippled for life."

The educated, privileged citizens of the United States may not actually be crippled by their education and their privileges, but it is Mary McCarthy's chosen duty in life to make



Mary McCarthy: this time, her classmates get it

them *feel* crippled, and she continues to perform this duty, brilliantly, in her latest novel, *The Group*, from which the above sentences are quoted. In past novels and stories Miss McCarthy has dissected the neuroses, the hypocrisies and the general helplessness of various upper levels of American life: the university community, the left-wing literary intellectuals, the art-patronizing class, and the artistic bohemians. Now, in *The Group*, she turns on eight women from the Vassar class of 1933, the very class with which Miss McCarthy herself graduated.

Miss McCarthy has been writing *The Group* for more than a decade, and bits of it were published years ago in magazines. As a result, it has had the unique distinction of being quoted in another important novel several years before its own publication as a book. In Philip Roth's distinguished first novel, *Goodbye, Columbus*, published in 1959, the young hero tells his mistress that she should buy birth-control equipment. "You can go to Margaret Sanger, in New York," he says, "they don't ask any questions." She asks: "You've done this before?" "No. I just know. I read Mary McCarthy." And she replies: "That's exactly right. That's just what I'd feel like, somebody out of *her*." This refers to a section of *The Group*, published some years ago, in which Miss McCarthy gives what must surely be the most detailed description of birth-control methods ever offered outside a medical book.

Philip Roth's use of that reference was exactly right: a well-read twenty-three-year-old like his hero would be sure to learn just this sort of thing from Mary McCarthy. And not only this. Her books are crammed with what she has called "The Fact in Fiction." Like Charles Dickens, who is one of her heroes and whom she increasingly resembles, Miss McCarthy piles fact upon fact in her books. *The Group* at times is like a manual of social and sexual history. It abounds in data on the 1930s: the fringe politics, the conflicting theories of psychology, the various approaches to culture. There is a long, densely worked passage on the controversy over breast-feeding, and another on the book publishing business in New York in the 1930s, and still another on the way rich people reacted to the revolutionary events of the New Deal. At times the book appears to be an anthology of bright young people's 1930s opinions on food (the casserole is just coming in), sex (adultery is growing popular) and politics (communism is tolerated and even admired). There is one long paragraph devoted to a list of the magazines that a progressive middle-aged woman of the period reads regularly.

The most remarkable fact about *The Group* as a novel — or a collection of linked stories — is that its weight of fact never crushes its cool but involved spirit and never obscures its theme. Through incident after incident, the theme becomes stronger, the evidence builds up, and Miss McCarthy produces a detailed critique of the ideals that lay beneath many of the public and some of the private activities of the United States in the era of Roosevelt. Her theme is the failure of progressive ideals to transform the people who hold them.

The eight girls who group together at Vassar and then set forth in the world are mostly rich and, in the 1930s, conscious that their class is dying. (At least, that's what their boy friends tell them; as it turned out, their class only flourished.) With the help of Vassar, the girls have turned themselves into liberals of one sort or another, and one by one have embraced progressive ideals in everything from industrial design to child care.

They look to these ideals to lift them to a higher awareness of themselves and the world, and perhaps to give them a kind of noble happiness in a life filled with self-sacrifice. The ideals fail — not necessarily because they are false in themselves but because they are so easy to adopt, because they can be overlaid conveniently on a life of privilege, and because they can often be merely symbols rather than realities. In the end the girls are vicious, silly, intelligent, kind and useful in just about the same proportion, the reader is led to suspect, as if they had never seen the inside of Vassar, and never heard of the New Deal. In the course of showing all this Mary McCarthy has written an important and fascinating book.

☞ THE GROUP, by Mary McCarthy, Longmans, Canada, 378 pages, $6.95.



NEW MOVIES

CLYDE GILMOUR

☞ THE STRIPPER: An unsuccessful Broadway play by William Inge has been made into a film which tries hard to show the sleazy side of backwater show business and the crumbling confidence of a bubble-dancer (Joanne Woodward) stranded in her Kansas home town. The results are mildly interesting.

☞ THE MIND BENDERS: The first half of this British space-age drama vividly focuses on "sensory-deprivation" experiments that explore the reflexes of astronauts. Submerged in warm water in a rubber diving suit, with nothing to see, hear, taste or smell for several hours, a young scientist (Dirk Bogarde) becomes an inert jellyfish, ready for brainwashing. His colleagues convince him that his pregnant wife (Mary Ure) is a faithless slob. The story turns into a trite soap-opera before the finish and includes a detailed obstetrical scene to cash in on the craze for surgical crises.



Bogarde, Ure: one long, hot bath, and he hated her

NEW RECORDS



Bonnie Dobson: a sweet $450 for a sweet voice

The free, easy — and suddenly rich — life of young Canadian folk-singers

THE MARIPOSA FESTIVAL, described on pages 19 to 23, is one outcropping of what people in the music business call the "folk boom" — a revival of interest in folk music that has made coffee-houses one of the most profitable investments in show business (there is now a string of them from Montreal to Vancouver) and has put guitar sales up five hundred percent in the last four years. Another outcropping, and one that can be enjoyed by a great many more people, is a few new records by some of the young singers who were at Mariposa and are riding the folk boom to fame and fortune.

Bonnie Dobson, for instance, is a twenty-two-year-old Toronto girl with a sweet true voice of whom many Canadian music fans may not yet have heard, but who commands an average of $450 a week in folk clubs here and in the United States. She now lives in Chicago, where her husband is a professor of biochemistry, but enough of her material is Canadian that she is still a genuine Canadian folk-singer of the new breed. Some of the most pleasant items on her first record, *Dear Companion,* are of Canadian origin; she has taken a Nova Scotian lament called *When I Was In My Prime,* for example, and made it her own.

The characteristic that sets all these singers apart from their older and probably more genuinely folky colleagues is that they take *any* song they particularly like and style it to suit themselves. This is heresy to more passionate folklorists who believe a folk song isn't a folk song unless it has forty verses, each changing by about two syllables. But for my money Ian and Sylvia, two Canadians, singing W. C. Handy's *Got No More Home Than A Dog,* are a lot more pleasant than listening to a creaky old farmer from Peterborough, Ont., droning into a tape recorder a song he really did learn from his grandma, who couldn't sing either.

Probably the most successful of all the new singers are the five members of the group called The Travellers. Their latest release, their third, is a collection of songs they sang on a tour of Russia and the Ukraine in 1962 and, while it is up to the standards this clever and musical group has always set for itself, it is a little marred, I felt, by a long introduction in Russian. And, although these singers have a right — aye, a duty — to sing what they want to sing, I'm getting a little tired of *When the*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 22, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE NEGRO PROTEST
JAMES BALDWIN, MALCOLM X, MARTIN
LUTHER KING TALK WITH KENNETH B. CLARK
(62-46855)

This book, published by Beacon Press, Boston, sets out three television interviews conducted by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Negro author and psychologist at the City College of New York, in May and June, 1963. Those interviewed were James Baldwin, Negro author; Malcolm X, one of the leaders of the Nation of Islam; and, Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Clark first questioned each about his early life and then asked direct questions relating to the struggle for integration in the United States. The program was produced for the National Educational Television by WCBH-TV, Boston. The producer, Henry Morgenthau III, wrote the last chapter.

The Interviews

Clark first interviewed James Baldwin whose answers were in many instances incoherent. Although he never mentioned the word "assimilation," it would be the most appropriate word to describe his "plea." "It is entirely up to the American people," he said "whether or not they are going to face and deal with and embrace the stranger whom they maligned so long."

Malcolm X, representing the views of the Nation of Islam, criticized nonviolence and stated that the Negro's hopes lay in segregation. The solution, he stated, is "complete separation; not only physical separation but moral separation."

The integrationist, Martin Luther King, optimistically declared that the tide of world opinion, aroused conscience, determination of the Negro, and the growing industrialization of the South will conjoin to bring about integration.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Chamberlain

RSG/pc: cr
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XEROX
OCT 29 1963

REC-10 62-46855

OCT 28 1963

EX-108

NOV 1 1963

62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE NEGRO PROTEST JAMES BALDWIN, MALCOLM X, MARTIN LUTHER KING TALK WITH KENNETH B. CLARK

References to the Director and FBI

There are no references to the Director or the Bureau.

Data in Bufiles re Baldwin, Malcolm X, King, Clark, and Morgenthau

N.Y. James Baldwin has been prominent in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and in 1960 was an active member of the pro-Castro propaganda organization called the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In 1961, he sponsored a news release from the Carl Braden Clemency Appeal Committee distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, successor to the Southern Conference for Human Walfare, an organization cited as communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Braden was a communist convicted of contempt of the HCUA. Baldwin has been extremely critical of the Director and the FBI. Baldwin is possibly a homosexual. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (100-3-116-388; Memo Scatterday to Rosen, 9/24/63, p. 5)

N.Y. Malcolm X, whose real name is Malcolm K. Little, is considered the Number Two man in the Nation of Islam (NOI), the all-Negro, racist, hate organization. The NOI is under active investigation by the Bureau. (100-399321, after 67)

NY ALA Martin Luther King has become nationally famous for his nonviolent resistance to segregation. In recent years, he has been closely allied with communists. (100-106670-173)

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark is currently a psychologist at the City College of New York. He received a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1940. He is an active figure in the integration movement, having served as a member of the New York Board of Education's Commission on Integration in the Schools in 1959. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (157-6-34-78)

Henry Morgenthau III is the oldest son of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. In 1954, an allegation was received by the Bureau that Morgenthau in 1945, while serving with the U.S. Army, was in sympathy with the communist regime in Czechoslovakia. Investigation failed to substantiate the charges. (105-31440-5)

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DE/jmw

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 25, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rozamus

SUBJECT: [redacted]

BOOK REVIEWS

Cleveland letter of 9/6/63 forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a manuscript entitled [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party (CP) [redacted] during [redacted] and rejoined the CP. [redacted] had an article published [redacted] about her past [redacted] She was assisted by the Bureau in contacting the publisher and her article was reviewed by the Bureau prior to publication. [redacted]

The copy of the manuscript was made available to the Los Angeles Office by [redacted] who is the actual author having based his writings on information furnished to him by [redacted] She is cognizant of the fact the manuscript was made available to the FBI. Bufiles disclose that [redacted] b7D and that he has been described by the Los Angeles Office as being favorably inclined toward the FBI. [redacted] have advised the Los Angeles Office they have been engaged in a legal dispute concerning financial arrangements over proceeds which may be obtained from sales of the book, and through [redacted] attorney arrangements were made to split profits on a 50-50 basis. [redacted] has stated she was not satisfied with the manuscript because had several chapters which were to the extreme right. She added these have been removed. [redacted] stated on 8/1/63 that the manuscript has not yet been proofread and that neither a literary agent nor a publisher has been obtained.

A review of the book disclosed no comments which were unfavorable to the Director or the FBI. In fact, whenever the Director or the FBI is mentioned, the comments are in a very commendatory light. [redacted] views are obvious in almost every [redacted]

Enc.

MJR:bgc
(7)

62-464515

NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 30 1963

SEP 27 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

64 OCT 8 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358086

chapter. For instance, numerous comments are set forth relative to international matters which are obviously outside experience and interest. Such comments may tend to reduce the appeal of the book and, therefore, reduce its effectiveness against communism.

Matters of Particular Interest to the FBI

1. while still active in the CP, whereas she dropped out of the Party

2. on page 5 mentions and on page 16 by their true names. However, this is in connection with mentioned their names without causing any particular problems. b7D

OBSERVATIONS:

The contents of the manuscript are fairly accurate as to names, dates and places. Much of the material consists of extractions from with observations set forth concerning various individuals whom she knew and The manuscript contains no statements which appear to be of possible embarrassment to the Bureau nor any statements which apparently could discredit At the present time she is any Bureau case. In the event she is considered the contents of her manuscript, or her book if it is published at that time, should be brought to the attention of the Department.

In view of the feud that has arisen between the Bureau should not offer any suggested changes in the manuscript either to They should be informed by the Los Angeles Office that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in providing a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments nor observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.

rbm

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: JULIA C. BROWN
100-382107

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter be sent to the Los Angeles Office instructing that during any future contact with Brown or Young these individuals be informed that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in making available a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments or observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.

rbm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-24-63

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE BY ALLEN DULLES

Tolson
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Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Background:

An advance copy of captioned book was sent to the Director by the publisher, Harper & Row, New York City, which was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 9-13-63 and was then forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. The book is an amplified version of a book-length article which appears in the 1963 edition of the Britannica Book of the Year. We reviewed page proofs of this article which Dulles had given us before the article was published and found the article favorable to the FBI.

Book Is Story of CIA:

The book is a detailed and lucid account of the intelligence and counter-intelligence techniques and practices utilized by men and nations from Biblical days to the present day. Actually, Dulles' book is, in a sense, the story of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), of which he was its long-time director and for which he naturally has high praise and respect.

Dulles traces the evolution of intelligence in the United States from the American Revolution to World War II. He tells how the need for a centralized national intelligence organization as a permanent agency of the Government became starkly apparent in the face of Soviet intransigence and aggression at the end of World War II, which culminated in the establishment of the CIA in 1947. The book shows that intelligence has come a long way since the time of the American Revolution when George Washington expended $17,000 on secret intelligence and ran operations out of his hat.

Enclosure (sent separately)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 30 1963

25 SEP 27 1963

RSG:bjb
(11)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Tickler
1 - 62-83338

64 OCT 7 1963

62-83338-27

CENTRAL FILE COPY

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
BY ALLEN DULLES
62-46855

The author describes the enormous, painstaking, and time-consuming task involved in planning, coordinating, and collecting intelligence, in conducting counterintelligence operations, and in processing intelligence information, the end product of which is so vital in the formation of national estimates and national policy.

Dulles explains the necessity for and the role of intelligence in the "cold war" of today's world by saying that "we are not really 'at peace' with them (the communists), and we have not been since Communism declared its own war on our system of government and life."

Dulles is not one to entertain fear that an intelligence or security service may endanger our freedoms, as some critics claim. He is confident that our free, open society and its constitutional safeguards will never permit a Secret police to take root in our Nation. "It is not our intelligence organization which threatens our liberties," he concludes. "The danger is rather that we will not be adequately informed of the perils which face us.

The book highlights the need for and the problems confronting the intelligence community in meeting and countering the mounting Soviet-bloc intelligence offensive directed against this country.

References to FBI:

A number of references are made in the book to the FBI (pages 42, 104, 115, 122, 128, 130, 157, 199, 206, 210, 233, 244, and 252), most of them dealing with espionage cases--German, Soviet, and satellite--in which the FBI played a leading or prominent part. All of these references are favorable and accurate.

Dulles states that the FBI and the CIA do not work against each other or in competition, but work very closely in the field of counterintelligence. "Relations between the two agencies," he says, are on a "wholly satisfactory basis. Each agency passes to the other all information that belongs to its special province. There is no failure of coordination." Dulles also mentions that the FBI has performed effective work in penetrating and neutralizing the Communist Party in the United States.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
BY ALLEN DULLES
62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

1. For information.

sent separately

2. That the enclosed book be returned to Crime Records Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATE[redacted]MENT

Memor[redacted]aum

TO : Director, FBI (100-352546) DATE: October 8, 1963

FROM : Legat, Ottawa (94-18) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "M. I. 5"
BOOK BY JOHN BULLOCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Book Review
ReBUlet 9-20-63.

REC-19

In compliance with the Bureau's request, there is being forwarded under separate cover a copy of the captioned book.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Ottawa
MLI: hc
(4)

Encl. filed in Bureau Library.

62-116855-251

REC-19 100-352546-20

14 OCT 11 1963

EX-[redacted]

OCT 11 1963

OCT 11 [redacted]

OCT 12

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OCT 11 6 23 PM '63

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DOM INTELL DIV.
OCT 15 4 26 PM '63

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 7, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: "THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY"
BY VICTOR REUTHER

Book Reviews

Recently Mr. Oehmann of the Attorney General's Office furnished to me the attached memorandum prepared by Victor Reuther and submitted by Walter Reuther to the Justice Department December 19, 1961. Oehmann stated that he had had a number of inquiries from members of Congress asking about this memorandum and, consequently, he had had a number of copies prepared to answer these inquiries.

Bureau files indicate that the existence of this memorandum first came to the Bureau's attention when a new book entitled "The Far Right" by Donald Janson and Bernard Eismann was published in May, 1963. This book purports to delve into the activities and background of right-wing groups in the United States. The book makes reference to the Reuther memorandum, which memorandum in effect urges the Attorney General to curb the Director's crusade against communism. A review of the book was prepared June 5, 1963, and is attached hereto. see 100-421183-4

ACTION:

Inasmuch as Bureau files do not contain the complete Reuther memorandum, the attached copy will be completely indexed and filed.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

OCT 10 [illegible] OCT 15 1963

NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 16 1963

Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach
CAE:bjp
(4)

NINE

NOV 1 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-95856-264

INCONS NOV 1 - 1963

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 10/11/63

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) P

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

ReBulet 9/19/63.

A thorough canvass of the book stores in downtown Philadelphia failed to locate a copy of "The Measure of a Man" by MARTIN LUTHER KING or the 9/11/63 issue of "The Lutheran."

Contact was made with the Lutheran Book Store, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., to have these items sent directly to the residence of Agent to whom this case is assigned.

The book store suggested the book is out of print and delivery could be expected in two to possibly three weeks.

Both items will be forwarded to the Bureau when received.

REC 117

62-46855-252

~~100-352546~~

NOT RECORDED
6 OCT 14 1963

2 - Bureau (100-352546) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

JRW:JLB
(3)

131

53 OCT 16 1963

file 100-352546

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-8-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE PSEUDO-ETHIC"
BY MARGARET HALSEY

Book Review

The 10-5-63 issue of the "Washington Daily News" contains a review of the captioned book, indicating that the book criticized the FBI in the Hiss case. Mr. Hoover noted, "Review the Halsey book."

REVIEW OF "THE PSEUDO-ETHIC":

Halsey's book begins by noting the moral delinquency of our society, stating that many accept this situation as inevitable. The author indicates that present-day commercialism and corruption are actually symptoms which can be cured by changing the human institutions causing them. Today's dominant institution is business, which has led our society backward rather than forward. The "pseudo-ethic" which allows for payola, cheating, etc., is a facet of the business world which has contaminated the rest of our society. (Mrs. Halsey injects that because of her ideas, she has been called a communist, but states that she has never been one.)

The false ethic, which upholds lying, has been promoted by the late Whittaker Chambers, according to Mrs. Halsey. Chambers' testimony in accusing Hiss of treason was contradictory and showed him up as a "pathological liar and a blot on American justice." Yet, the Government and the press accepted him as believable, thus, extending his reprehensible influence on our moral standards. Halsey also castigates Charles Van Doren, of quiz-scandal fame, for an unhealthy influence on our moral climate.

Pseudo-ethics, Halsey goes on to explain, is a twisted code of behavior which defines good as that which maintains the one-institution society. Unlike the traditional Judeo-Christian ethic, which looks to God or the teachings of superior people for its sanction, the pseudo-ethic derives its sanction from the idea that "whatever is popular is right." She scores Richard Nixon's "Checkers" speech in the 1952 campaign as an example of the pseudo-ethic which states that few actions are so bad that they cannot become acceptable through popularity.

Mrs. Halsey insists that action should be taken so that Congressional witch hunts, McCarthyism, etc., will not recur; yet, there is an inertness on the part of the American people toward these blights on our society. She goes on to criticize President Kennedy for promoting artistic education of the public rather than political education. She

1 - Central Research Section
JVA:GTQ:blh
(7)

62-46855
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128 OCT 24 1963

58 OCT 28 1963

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CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

claims that keyed in with the pseudo-ethic is the "fight against communism" which is used as an excuse for letting down ethical bars.

Halsey discusses the Judeo-Christian ethic which upheld respect for the individual and for social justice. This ethic, she asserts, cannot be combined with the pseudo-ethic, which means a decline of moral standards. However, she alleges that Dwight Eisenhower tried to compromise the two, thereby deceiving the public. She lambasts Eisenhower as a "moral booby trap," who thrived on "popularity."

After World War II, those who still held to the traditional ethic--sometimes referred to as reformers, bleeding hearts, etc.,--were out of step with the new false ethic and had "to be gotten rid of." Witch-hunts, communists-in-government, etc., provided the disguise by which groups such as Congressional Committees could destroy these moralists.

Halsey again brings up Chambers as the symbol of the pseudo-ethic, stating that his image must be destroyed if we are to renew our traditional ethic. She asserts that those persons who had communist sympathies or involvements in the 1930's need not apologize for such actions, and further that those who did apologize were wrong. She calls for a responsible public which will reject today's writers who promote the pseudo-ethic through shoddy literature. In conclusion she sets forth the need for a pluralistic society, the cutting back of business so that it does not override government, religion, etc.

MENTION OF THE FBI IN THE BOOK:

Halsey discusses the FBI's role in the Hiss case, implying that Hiss was framed through forgery by typewriter. On page 105 she mentions Nixon's "Six Crises" which stated that the FBI had found the Hiss typewriter (later corrected by Nixon). She also quotes from a House Committee report commending the FBI for locating the typewriter. On page 106 she notes that the FBI denied it had ever had the typewriter in its possession. Halsey intimates that Hiss' defense was hampered because potential witnesses were afraid to offend the FBI. She quotes from Fred Cook in her criticism. Halsey feels that an investigation should be conducted to resolve all doubts about fraud in the Hiss case.

Mrs. Halsey is obviously an apologist for Hiss and is rehashing allegations designed to create confusion regarding this case. As pointed out before, the typewriter introduced into evidence was never the key to the case. The Government never alleged that the Chambers documents were typed on that particular typewriter--the FBI did prove that these documents had been prepared on the same typewriter as had correspondence sent by the Hisses to other persons during the 1930's.

DATA RE MARGARET HALSEY:

Bufiles reflect that Margaret Frances Halsey was born in Yonkers, N. Y. on 2/13/10 and is a graduate of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and Columbia Teachers College. "Who's Who in the East," 1963 edition, reflects that Halsey married Henry William Simon in 1935 and that this marriage ended in a divorce. Simon has been Vice-President and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Simon and Schuster, N.Y., since 1957.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "The Pseudo-Ethic" by Margaret Halsey

There are voluminous references in our files on Halsey. She has been connected with several organizations designated by Executive Order 10450 including the American Russian Institute, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and American Youth for Democracy. She was also one of the 401 signers of the "Friend of the Court" brief on behalf of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in connection with the case against the Party under the Internal Security Act of 1950 argued before the Supreme Court in 10/60. The 10/29/46 issue of the CPUSA publication "New Masses" contained an article by Halsey entitled "Woman Looks at a Negro." Bufiles also reflect an allegation that Halsey made a contribution to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)
(Attention: Central Research Section)

DATE: October 14, 1963

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35486)

SUBJECT: Book Reviews
"THE NEGRO PROTEST"
BOOK BY KENNETH B. CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet dated September 20, 1963.

Enclosed for Central Research is a copy of captioned book requested in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston
JFN:bab
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Book delivered and receipt obtained

Book released to Bureau per request 10/21/63 Rec'd/jm

REC-11 62-46855-253

EX-112

10 OCT 21 1963

Per Bulet to A Sullivan

59 OCT 25 1963

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1 - Belmont
1 - Rose
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

W. C. Sullivan

10-21-63

1 - McGrath
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - G. C. Moore
1 - Little

W. R. Wannall

BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat

SYNOPSIS:

Arturo Espaillat, former chief of Dominican intelligence, has written a rambling account of rise and fall of Trujillo. He attributes Trujillo's long reign as a dictator to his ability to control the armed forces and economic facilities of Dominican Republic. He discloses Trujillo's use of conspiracy, bribery, sex and fighting communism to stay in power. Espaillat charges Trujillo spent exorbitant sums to bribe U. S. officials and congressmen but discloses no names but does indicate some congressmen who spoke favorably of Trujillo. Espaillat alleges Jesus de Galindez, Columbia University professor who disappeared in New York City on 3-12-56, was an anti-Franco Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Agent with contacts in Central American countries. Espaillat names American financial advisors to Trujillo. Espaillat is not critical of Bureau in book but is highly critical of CIA and Department of State. Espaillat is now in Martinique, French West Indies.

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS:

Background: An advance copy of captioned book was made available to Chicago Office by James Campaigne, Assistant Editor, Henry Regnery Company, Publishers, who advised publication date is set for 11-25-63. Espaillat, a West Point graduate (1943), served fifteen years (1945-1960) in the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo's intelligence service and for a short time was Chief of Intelligence. Espaillat also was a Brigadier General in Dominican Army, Under Secretary of Defense and Dominican Consul General in New York City and Dominican Delegate to United Nations.

105-52901

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews File)

62-46855-

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191 NOV 18 1963

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(11)

FBI

20 NOV 20 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-52901-

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat
105-52901

Trujillo's Ruling Techniques: On assuming control of Dominican Republic, Espaillat states Trujillo imposed military discipline on people. He maintained strict control of armed forces constantly moving officers, playing one against the other to arouse envy and to create distrust among them to prevent their uniting in a common plot. He sought best brains in country and pressed these individuals into service. His cabinet ministers were mere puppets and he made a practice of naming relatives to top political and military posts. Trujillo controlled economy of country through systems of crop monopolies. Under government decree main crops had to be sold to an official monopoly. This enabled government to set ridiculously low prices for producer and export crops at higher world prices making millions for Trujillo.

Use of Payola to Gain Influence Abroad: Espaillat states Trujillo's star began falling in January, 1960, when the Catholic Church denounced him. Furthermore, in June, 1960, it was exposed that Trujillo backed plot on life of Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt resulting in censure by Organization of American States (OAS).

Espaillat estimates during last five years of Trujillo's regime, $5,000,000 was spent on Washington officials and some U. S. Congressmen. No names are mentioned by Espaillat. In 1957, Trujillo became alarmed over communist surge in Caribbean area but his warnings to CIA and State Department were ignored so Trujillo decided to take facts directly to U. S. Congress. Espaillat alleges Trujillo gave $75,000 to a "powerful Atlantic Seaboard Senator." The Senator's committee embarked on an investigation and the Senator and his "bagman" visited Dominican Republic. The Senator was promised data supplied by Dominican intelligence and Espaillat states the Senator made one "silly" speech in Congress denouncing those "damned Reds" and altogether payoffs to that Senator totaled $225,000.

Bureau files disclose that on 10-1-62, Robert Emmett Johnson, a former foreign affairs analyst for Trujillo and Espaillat's ghost writer for this book, advised in 1957 Senator Olin D. Johnston (Democrat - South Carolina) and his assistant Joseph Feeney visited Dominican Republic. Johnston's committee was looking into communist influence in Caribbean area and Senator Johnston used material contained in a survey prepared by Robert Johnson for a speech in Congress laudatory of Trujillo. Robert Johnson claimed he saw a document indicating Senator Johnston was paid $75,000. (58-5205)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat
105-52901

Espaillat alleges Trujillo had a price list for some U. S. Congressmen as follows:

An ordinary run-of-the-mill Representative - $5000 or less;

A few House Committee chairmen - $15,000 (depending on the committee);

Senators come higher, a chairman of a key committee - $50,000 to $75,000.

Espaillat stated available politicians were listed under code names using female names like Jean, Paula, et cetera, with their asking price. Espaillat added Trujillo had to pay plenty to get a congressman to "sound off" in his behalf but the "birds would sing when Trujillo scattered lots of birdseed."

Bureau files disclose that on 6-28 and 29-62, Espaillat was interviewed [redacted] Department of State, regarding Espaillat's knowledge of payoffs to State Department officials. Espaillat insisted he had no personal knowledge of payoffs but Dominicans had allocated money for payoffs to John W. McCormack (Democrat - Massachusetts); Senator Olin D. Johnston and Senator Allen J. Ellender (Democrat - Louisiana). Espaillat alleged in about 1961, $100,000 was allocated for Senator Johnston of South Carolina and $25,000 was earmarked for Roy Rubottom then Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American Affairs. [redacted] Espaillat did not enlarge on these allegations. We had previously received information indicating Trujillo used girls names to protect the identity of Congressmen. We interviewed Rubottom who denied the allegation. (58-5205)

b6
b7C

Sex a Substitute for Payola: Espaillat states Trujillo used sex to influence U. S. officials and Congressmen. Trujillo used girls from good families who, by some sexual mishap, had spoiled their marriage prospects. They were referred to as "semi-senoritas." According to Espaillat, some congressman formed lasting attachments with Trujillo's courtesans. One prominent Southern Senator fell in love with one Palace girl and she was shipped to Dominican Embassy, Washington, D. C., where she would readily be available. Another girl was sent to Washington, D. C., to become permanent mistress of a New York Congressman. (We have no information as to the identities of the Senator and Congressman.)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat
105-52901

Land Grab Attempted by U. S. Congressman: Espaillat discloses an attempt in September, 1960, by a U. S. Congressman from Boston aided by a registered Dominican, Washington, D. C., lobbyist, to lay claim to most of the Dominican Republic by virtue of old deeds and other legal documents owned by American West Indies Company, organized in New York State in 1862 by William and Jane Cazneau. According to Espaillat, the lobbyist stated he had intercepted a bill which was to be presented in Congress which would have wiped out the Dominican sugar quota. Lobbyist claimed he prevailed on author of bill to delay his rash action and had assured the Congressman that Trujillo would rectify the situation so that such a catastrophe as represented by bill would be averted. The Congressman forwarded a separate letter to Trujillo indicating he and some associates were interested in American West Indies Company which had been "done out" of its holdings in and around the city of Azua, Dominican Republic, (where oil drillings were then being made).

Trujillo instructed that "our Washington friend" be referred to the Land Court and instructed the Land Court to prepare a back tax bill on all the property. According to Espaillat, the Congressman had professed to be a "bosom buddy" of Trujillo's, especially when Trujillo's "birdseed" inspired him to heights of voluble affection. He also stated the lobbyist was on "our payroll" and he merited those crisp bills which reached him regularly as he was allergic to paying income taxes. (It is noted that we have previously received information that Congressman John W. McCormack and James Donohue unsuccessfully attempted to gain control of land in the Dominican Republic. Donohue was subject of Registration Act investigation and the Department requested that he amend his registration statement.)

Alexander Guterma Case: Espaillat also mentions that Alexander Guterma in 1959 prevailed on Trujillo to take over the Mutual Broadcasting System to alert the American people of the truth about Castro. He stated Guterma took Trujillo for $750,000 and shortly, thereafter, the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) pricked the Guterma bubble. (It is noted Guterma was investigated by Bureau for a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act; was indicted 9-1-59; pleaded nolo contendere; and was sentenced to eight months to two years imprisonment and fined $10,000.) (97-3828-328)

Igor Cassini Case: Espaillat states that there was no doubt that Igor Cassini was considered by Trujillo and his staff as an agent but raised the question as to why Cassini, a "relative minnow," was selected for indictment when there are political whales who could be harpooned.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 10/18/63

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-33191)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS ⊙ REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Re Bureau letter 9/19/63 and Philadelphia letter to Director 10/11/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Lutheran" dated 9/11/63 as requested in reBulet. Detached: Routed to: SA SF. Phillips, Fieldy Parks, Fales, HB. 10-22-63 Ann B.

"The Measure of a Man" will be forwarded when received.

2 - Bureau (100-352546)(Encl.1)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

JRW:JGR
(3)

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-254

~~100-352546~~

REC-31

OCT 22 1963

EX-102

~~5 OCT 24 1963~~

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

OCT 23 12 05 PM '63

5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

REC-10

Title of Book REVOLT IN THE MAFIA

Author BY Raymond V. Martin

Book Reviews (62-46855)
~~Central Research Section~~ Unit

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the ~~Central~~ Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.) Satellite

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☑ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☑ SA Staffed, 1529	☑	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐

Book received 10-31-63; Routed to SA Staffed. Should be placed in Bu Library. [illegible]

EX-114

REC-10 62-46855-255

NOT RECORDED
6 NOV 1 1963

We will review soon

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Nature of Book: 357 See rev -

53 NOV 8 1963

File 62-46855

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DOM INTELL DIV

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SEC.
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV
OCT 16 3 59 PM '63
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NEWS

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

REVOLT IN THE MAFIA

The headlines tell of mob wars, ex-syndicate bigwigs spilling Mafia secrets, criminal influence in high places. *Revolt in the Mafia* by Raymond V. Martin is a dramatic and disturbing look behind the headlines revealing the daily inner workings of the powerful criminal enemy in our midst. The author was one of America's most respected cops, former chief of detectives in Brooklyn South, heart of the Cosa Nostra's territory. Martin's investigation of successive gang 'hits' (murders) uncovered an all-out revolt against the top Mafia Don by his own former trusted "pistols."

Martin learned of the Mafia code of honor; of the "omerta" (silence unto death) that seals the lips of the brotherhood; of the notorious crime school that recruits tough young hoods for the gang; of the Mafia's influence with businessmen, labor leaders, political leaders. Mafia kingpins, says Martin, are practically untouchable legally, which reflects the widespread poverty of ethics in the public at large. Not since the Roaring 20's has so much attention centered on organized crime in America. *Revolt in the Mafia* is already being talked about as the most explosive, most timely book of the year on this grave national danger.

(Duell, Sloan & Pearce • October • $4.95)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-352546~~) DATE: 10/28/63

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-33191)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

@Book Reviews

Re Philadelphia letter to Director, 10/18/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "~~The~~ Measure Of A Man" by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

2 - Bureau(100-352546)(ENCL. 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia(100-33191)

JRW:rdc
(3)

1 Encl (Book) detached. routed to A.C. Sullivan; to be filed in Bu Library - 10-31-63 AM

62-46855-256
~~100-352546~~-2007

11 OCT 29 1963

1 ENCLOSURE
~~50 NOV 1 1963~~
NOV 13 1963

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/15/63

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Research-Satellite
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR EDITED AND WITH INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD

Captioned book, published by The Dial Press, New York, 1963, is a collection of 16 essays on the life and times of the 1960's by the following contemporary American novelists and playwrights: Nelson Algren, James Baldwin, Saul Bellow, Herbert Blau, George P. Elliott, Herbert Gold, Paul Goodman, Elizabeth Hardwick, Seymour Krim, Mary McCarthy, Arthur Miller, Warren Miller, William Saroyan, William Styron, Harvey Swados, and Gore Vidal. The essays cover such varied topics as Harlem housing projects, the isolation of California from the rest of the world, Barry Goldwater, airline pilots, Khrushchev, and life in Miami Beach.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-19-99 BY 9803RDD/ltj 346259

References to Director and FBI

There are half a dozen references to the Director and the FBI, most of which appear in an essay entitled "The Devolution of Democracy," by Paul Goodman. This essay criticizes "the present feudal system of monopolies, military and other bureaucracies, party machines, communications networks, and Established institutions" which comprise the United States. Goodman mentions "the massiveness of the status quo and its established powers, venal, blimpish, police-ridden, prejudiced, and illiberal; officially existing in the Pentagon, the Treasury, the FBI, the Civil Service, the Scientific corporations, a large part of Congress" (page 109). In commenting on the numerous groups that constitute the Government, he says that the FBI and CIA are "activist-violent in disposition. The FBI is more lower-class, the CIA more middle-class" (page 114). Goodman observes that J. Edgar Hoover, in condemning the extreme right as unwitting fomenters of communism, "sounded like the anti-anti-Communists of 1953" (page 122).

Paul Goodman

According to a biographical sketch in the book, Goodman was born in New York City in 1911, graduated from the City College of New York, and received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

62-46855

REC-18 62-46855-257

RSG:rlh
(8)

53 DEC 10 1963

EX-114

5 NOV 21 1963

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memorandum R. W. Smith
To W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR EDITED AND WITH INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD
62-46855

In December, 1960, in an interview during the course of an investigation conducted by the National Security Agency, Goodman admitted being an anarchist but added that he was not a communist and, in fact, detested the Communist Party because its views were contrary to his own as an anarchist. (140-4039-8 enc., p. 48A)

In an article entitled "Pornography, Art & Censorship" in the March, 1961, issue of "Commentary," a magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, Goodman made several references to the Director. He remarked that "When J. Edgar Hoover favors us with his periodic philippics about the frighteningly increasing rate of crime, flood of pornography, theft of autos, etc., and asks for more teeth in the laws and more money for enforcement...there is the possibility that his methods, since they do not work, might be the wrong methods." Again, in the article, Goodman said that he was not "impressed by the bellow of J. Edgar Hoover that the police cannot wait for the experts to make up their minds, since one of the few things that is demonstrable is that ignorant suppression is wrong." (100-365785-8, 9)

Herbert Gold

Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning this individual.

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 11/14/63

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: Book Reviews

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

62-46855-246 X1
ReBulet, 9/19/63.

Rec'd 11-14-63 To B.L. for routing from B.

A copy of ~~"Stride Toward Freedom~~ -- the Montgomery Story", and ~~"Strength to Love"~~, by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. has been obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book

Book

Inquiry at the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., reflects that the book, "Why We Can't Wait" by M. L. KING, has been dropped from the production schedule for an indefinite period of time. There is no indication as to whether this book will be published by the company.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

5 N.C. Sullivan memos (info)

2 - Bureau (RM) 1cc retained 629 RB. from B.
1 - New York (100-87235)

EKD:mfd
(3)

62-46855-258

EX-102

REC-31 8 NOV 15 1963

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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DOM INTELL DIV.

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REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler

December 11, 1963

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow

"FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM"
REVISED, ENGLISH EDITION
BOOK REVIEWS

A new revised, English edition of the captioned book (a manual) is in print. The previous edition, edited by Clemens Dutt, was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, Russia. The price of the revised edition is not known.

You should discreetly obtain three copies of the revised, English edition of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The requested edition of the above book is not available in the Bureau Library. The revised edition of this manual supposedly contains some changes in and additions to the contents. Personnel of the Research-Satellite Section feels that the revised edition of this book should be available to Bureau personnel for reference purposes. One copy of the book will be placed in the Bureau Library; one copy will be retained by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; one copy will be retained in the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB:cr
(10)

3 Copies rec'd 12-12-63 Failed as in above Note Amb

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COMM-FBI

REC-50 62-46855-259

EX-108

19 DEC 10 1963

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Casper
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Evans
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-15-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
REVIEW OF FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S
BOOK, "MANDATE FOR CHANGE"

BACKGROUND: Book Review

The November 10, 1963, issue of "The Washington Post" in its book review section contains a review by Henry Steele Commager of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's current book, "Mandate for Change." References to the FBI in the book review are as follows: In commenting on presidential appointments, Commager relates that Eisenhower asked the FBI to investigate every potential judicial appointee. Commager comments "Could anything be more centralizing?" In commenting upon Eisenhower's appointments to the Supreme Court, he asserts in his first of four criteria, "First, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI." Commager comments that Eisenhower's criteria constitutes an abandonment of good sense. "Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge character, not that of the FBI? Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of Ambassador Bohlen?" These are rhetorical questions offered by Commager.

"MANDATE FOR CHANGE" BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

A copy of former President Eisenhower's book has been obtained by the Bureau Library and the following references to the Director and the FBI were noted.

On Page 90 in discussing the formation of his cabinet, Eisenhower states that the man he picked for a particular post would have to pass with flying colors an exhaustive examination by the FBI as to his past record, reputation and standing in his community. At this point Eisenhower digressed that he heard rumors to the effect that the Director had been out of favor in Washington. "Such was my respect for him that I invited him to a meeting, my only purpose being to assure him that I wanted him in Government as long as I might be there and that in the performance of his duties he would have the complete support of my office."

1 ENCLOSURE

62-46855-6 NOV 20 1963

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167 NOV 20 1963

On Page 213 Eisenhower continues his discussion of his nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as an Ambassador to Moscow. He referred to the controversy in the Senate over the naming of this individual and Eisenhower stated, "The suggestion that Bohlen was unacceptable to the ~~FBI led to Senators~~' demands to see the security file."

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JMM:bsp
(6)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

62-46855

ORIGINAL FILED IN

He then outlined how he had ordered theAttorney General to allow two Senators to see the FBI summary.

On Page 226 Eisenhower discusses his decisions with respect to appointments to the Supreme Court and how he directed Attorney General Brownell to use the FBI in making a thorough investigation of a prospective appointee's reputation and of every pertinent detail of his life.

In his chapter on "Problems of Internal Security," on Page 309 Eisenhower makes a passing reference to the FBI which conducted full field investigations on those individuals who worked in sensitive jobs or where the Civil Service Commission developed disloyal data on the individual involved.

On Page 314 and 315 references are made to the FBI in connection with the investigation of Harry Dexter White. He referred to a speech by the Attorney General on November 6, 1953, whereby White was characterized as a Russian spy and these statements were based on information from the FBI. He also referred to the fact that the Director supported the Attorney General by testifying that at no time did the FBI approve the previous administration's promotion of White for the avowed purpose of making it easier to keep him under FBI surveillance.

On Page 331 in discussing Senator McCarthy's Senate censure and McCarthy's investigations he stated that the benefits flowing from them "do not loom large." Eisenhower states he was told by members of the Executive Departments, including the FBI, that those discovered by the subcommittee (McCarthy's) to be disloyal or unreliable were few in number.

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER:

Commager was the subject of a special inquiry investigation by the FBI in August, 1962, the results of which were furnished to the Secretary of State and the White House in August and September, 1962. Commager is a prolific writer and many of his writings have been critical of the Government, its loyalty program, and security measures. He has been a long-time hostile critic of the FBI. Commager is on the Bureau's Not to Contact List as a result of his previous critical statements. The derogatory subversive information on him reflects that he was a member in 1942 of the National Committee of American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (cited as communist front) and in 1945 supported position of Academic Council of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (cited by the Attorney General).

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

A RELUCTANCE TO REFLECT

Mr. Eisenhower sheds scant light on the decisions of his era

By Henry Steele Commager

MANDATE FOR CHANGE, 1953-1956: The White House Years, Volume I. By Dwight D. Eisenhower. Illustrated. Doubleday. 650 pp. $6.95.

The Founding Fathers invented the office of President—there had been nothing quite like it before, and it was a long time before there was anything quite like it elsewhere in the world. Even the Founding Fathers were not quite sure what it was they wanted to invent; by a happy circumstance of history they modeled the office pretty much to the man who was to be its first incumbent. "The executive power," so the Constitution says, "shall be vested in a President." But what the executive power is, and how the President is to exercise it, was left in the womb of time. Historically the executive power has been, quite simply, the power successfully exercised by Presidents. It is for this reason that the record is of such momentous importance —the record of what Presidents actually did and the record, too, of the influences and considerations that went into the decision-making.

Happily, that record is unusually full. A number of our Presidents have left detailed accounts of their Presidency—diaries by John and John Quincy Adams, an autobiography from Van Buren, a detailed Presidential diary from James K. Polk, memoirs by Hoover and Truman, voluminous correspondence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt—and now these substantial volumes from President Eisenhower. We cannot, therefore, complain of paucity of material. But we can, perhaps, complain about the persistent failure of Presidents to speculate, to reflect, to interpret, their experience with the great office.

Ordinarily the task imposed on Presidents in the 20th century leaves little room for maneuver. This seems to be increasingly true with every passing decade—and every Presidency. Certainly Eisenhower had little room for maneuver. He was elected to play an historical role and to fulfill an historical function; he did play that role and fulfill that function. What was it and how did he perform it?

Walter Lippmann, it will be remembered, supported Eisenhower in 1952 on the ground that his election was the only way to prevent the Republican party from being captured by the extremists, and thus to save the two-party system and, for that matter, the dignity and honor of the nation. In retrospect this attitude is a persuasive one. The election of Eisenhower did save us from extremism, did preserve the two-party system, and did guarantee that the United States would continue to fulfill her obligations in world affairs. What is more, the Eisenhower victory—repeated in 1956 (and had it not been for the "vindictive" Twenty-second Amendment it would doubtless have been repeated in 1960 as well)—kept the Republican party from being driven to frenzy by the persistent triumph of the Democrats.

Long persuaded that it was the only party fit to govern, and that God and destiny intended that it should in fact govern America, the Republican party was no more able to understand why the American people thrust it aside than the Federalist party had been after 1800. The triumph of Democracy—not just the Democracy of FDR, but of Truman as well—could be explained only by conspiracy or by the palpable fact that the Republicans persisted in a policy of what the conservatives called Me-tooism, that they failed to offer the American people a real alternative to the New Deal and the welfare state. The election of Truman in 1948 immensely strengthened the extremist elements of the party. This was the situation in 1952 when moderates succeeded in grooming Eisenhower for the Presidency and forcing his nomination over Taft. The moderate strategy was successful—but it is by no means clear that it was permanently successful, for the divisions within the party appeared to be both grave and permanent. ENCLOSURE

We look then with special eagerness for Eisenhower's analysis of and appreciation of his historic role. This is implicit rather than

62-46855

ENCLOSURE

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Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

Grace Pyles
Memo NOV 13 1963
11-5-63
JMM-

explicit in "The White House Years." Yet even in these judicious and, it must be confessed, somewhat monotonous pages, we can feel something of the drama of resolution of this issue. The extreme Right was by no means prepared to accept defeat, and during the first Eisenhower administration, certainly, gave the President far more trouble than did the extreme Left or, for that matter, the Democratic opposition. The Republican extremists tolerated McCarthyism, though they were ashamed of it. They supported MacArthur in defiance of the constitutional commander-in-chief. They were apparently prepared to risk war over Korea if that was necessary. They endorsed the Bricker Amendment designed to deprive the President of effective control over the conduct of foreign affairs and to return the United States to the condition of the Confederation in this arena. Eisenhower was, and is, aware of this, but he seems to accept it with characteristic amiability.

The first volume of "Mandate for Change" is a curiously one-dimensional book. President Eisenhower gives us the facts as he sees them; he tells us what he did and, occasionally, what he thought. But he rarely goes back to reflect on his judgments or his decisions. He rarely gives us the benefit of experience, the benefit of time and judgment.

He welcomed and embraced Nixon after the special fund crisis, called him "my boy," and said his speech was an example of courage without parallel in his experience; does he still think so?

He accepted the verdict of the Gray Committee on Robert Oppenheimer and denied him security clearance, even though he believed him a loyal citizen; does he still think that was a wise move, one which benefited the country?

He endorsed Dulles' "liberation" program, saying in a speech in Boston that the conscience of the nation could never rest easy while the satellite countries were under Communist domination. The Hungarian uprising was a tragic commentary on the false hopes aroused by liberation policy; does Mr. Eisenhower still think that was a wise policy?

Against his better judgment he went into the Wisconsin primaries and even omitted his tribute to General Marshall; is he satisfied that those sacrifices were really necessary, and that a bolder course would not have helped clear the air of McCarthyism at that time?

He accepted (and presumably still accepts) without question Attorney General Brownell's conclusion that Harry Dexter White was a traitor, and quotes without protest or qualification that politically-minded Attorney General's astonishing statement that those who appointed White to office—that is, Harry Truman—knew that he was a traitor. He says nothing of the effort to subpoena ex-President Truman, a gesture which he presumably endorsed at the time. Does he still think that Brownell was right, and that it is proper to test the loyalty of ex-Presidents by subpoena?

He was convinced that unbalanced budgets were dangerous to the safety and welfare of the nation; in 1959 his own budget was out of balance by over 12 billion. Is he still persuaded that an unbalanced budget spells ruin?

We look in vain for answers to these questions, or even for recognition that the questions are there and that they are of importance. Eisenhower has never shown vanity or arrogance, yet apparently it never occurs to him to question his own judgment. The past is prologue, but for Eisenhower it is merely history, and without consequences.

In another respect, too, these memoirs are disappointing. Nothing is more interesting than the processes by which Presidents arrive at major decisions, but President Eisenhower does not illuminate these. He rarely gives us the background, the pressures, the reasonings which explain the major decisions. He gives us facts, but not perspectives of the facts; he gives us conclusions, but not how or why he arrives at the conclusions. Full now of dignity and of honor, his place in history secure, President Eisenhower has a matchless opportunity to reflect on the meaning of his experience, to counsel future executives. Alas, he does not do this.

We are familiar enough with President Eisenhower's political philosophy; it is summed up for us in the comforting phrase "the middle of the road." President Eisenhower, indeed, assures us that this is the traditional American political philosophy and he tells us somewhat astonishingly that the Founding Fathers took "the middle of the road." This would have surprised Sam Adams and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine, and even more the British. Americans of that generation, and Europeans as well, thought that the New World was striking out on new roads, and we know now that they were right.

"The middle of the road," the avoidance of major issues and of personalities, was all very well when Rutherford B. Hayes undertook to heal the wounds of strife by a policy of sectional peace, or when William Howard Taft saved the Republic by vetoing the admission of Arizona to statehood. Not too much was at stake here, nor can we say that the price paid for peace was too high. Can the same be said for the efforts of President Hoover and Eisenhower to slow down the processes of history—that the price the country paid for marking time was not too high? Is it all right to go down the middle of the road if you don't know what road it is or where the road is taking you—or even which direction you are going?

President Eisenhower maintains a curious detachment about all this; one feels, somehow, that he never really gave it his careful thought. So many of his con-



At the Taft headquarters following the 1952 nomination

clusions, even on matters of fundamental importance to our political and social system, seem instinctive rather than studied.

Centralization of power, so Eisenhower asserts, leads inevitably to ruin, but we have been on the road to centralization of power for the last three-quarters of a century, certainly since the I. C. C. Act. And the chief agent of centralization in the last quarter century (that is, in the whole period of Eisenhower's public life) has been the demands of the military—military security, war, and the cold war—precisely that enterprise to which the President himself was so long attached and whose significance he commented upon so judiciously in his final Presidential message. This is not a partisan issue. It is not even a political issue. It is part of the stream of history. No one is at fault here; history, the kind of world in which we live, the responsibilities which we have assumed, are at fault. Would Eisenhower change this—and how? But how are we to fight wars, how are we to maintain security, without a far greater degree of centralization than in the past? Eisenhower himself, for example, went so far as to ask the FBI to investigate every potential judicial appointee. Could anything be more centralizing?

And is President Eisenhower really prepared to say that this centralization in the political and military realm has led to ruin? Are we in fact in ruins? If not, is there not an obligation in a great public figure to whom we all look for counsel and for guidance to refrain from sensational prophecies? Might we not say with Jefferson or with Macbeth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me?"

Eisenhower was implacably opposed to centralization but equally critical of that great experiment that more than any other offered something of an alternative to centralization—the TVA—which provided a laboratory for the fragmentation of central authority. Logically Eisenhower should have welcomed it as an alternative to centralization, but he failed to appreciate its significance, clear as it was and is.

Equally illuminating and no less disconcerting are the principles which President Eisenhower here establishes for appointments to the Supreme Court. He gives us four criteria: first, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI; second, no one with "extreme legal or philosophical views" shall be appointed; third, each appointee shall have the approval of the American Bar Association; fourth, appointees shall be drawn from the state or Federal judiciary.

Now collectively these criteria constitute not only an abandonment of good sense, but a drastic departure from American constitutional practice and a radical abdication of the Presidential prerogative. Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge character, not that of the FBI? Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of Ambassador Bohlen? As for extreme philosophical views, would not that principle have excluded Holmes, Brandeis and Frankfurter, all of whose views seemed extreme at the time to the conservative elements of the American bar? Even more astonishing is the proposal to abdicate to a private organization veto power to the highest bench. As soon grant to the American Bankers Association a veto on the Secretary of the Treasury or to the American Legion a veto on the Secretary of State. And what shall we say of the suggestion that all appointees should have judicial experience, except that this criterion would have denied us the services of John Jay, John Marshall, and Joseph Story, of Chief Justice Hughes, Chief Justice Stone, and *mirabile dictu*, Chief Justice Warren?

What indeed, shall we say, but that President Eisenhower's actions were better than his theories, his instincts sounder than his maxims?

In perspective, it was in the crucially important area of foreign affairs that the choice of Eisenhower was vindicated, that the Eisenhower policy of reasonableness and compromise was a blessing. For however much he may have been the instrument of the conservative wing of the party on such matters as conservation, hydroelectric power, taxation and the budget, he clearly allied himself with the liberal internationalist wing on matters concerning America's responsibilities to the rest of the world, America's role as a world power. His appointment of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State; his energetic support of NATO and of the United Nations; his vigorous advocacy of a comprehensive foreign aid program which had taken shape under Truman; his imaginative adoption of the atoms for peace program; his reasonableness in his relationships with the Communist world; his refusal to be stampeded by the situation in Vietnam, Berlin and elsewhere—all these meant that foreign policy was largely eliminated as a partisan issue, that the Republican Party escaped the fateful error of embracing isolationism as it had under Harding and his successors.

There were minor failings here, to be sure, but history will accord Eisenhower a major part of the credit for the generosity and maturity with which the United States accepted and discharged her obligations during the Fifties; it will accord him credit for preventing the Republican Party—and perhaps the country—from going down the dusty road to a sterile isolationism at a crucial moment in history.



SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

December 11, 1963

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
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"THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION:
A STUDY IN WORLDWIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS
EDITED BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book, published in November, 1963, by the Farrar, Straus & Company, Incorporated, 19 Union Square West, New York 3, New York, sells for $6 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book not available in Bureau Library. Requested for review by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
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Book rec'd 12-30-63 Reviewed 1-2-63 Regarding Filed in Bu Library Fmb

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OCT 21 1975

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memoranaum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "WORLD CONSTITUTION" BY THOMAS BREITNER CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Section tickler
DATE: 12-24-63
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - L. L. Whalen

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned booklet was furnished to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on December 19, 1963, and it was thereafter forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

This study is the result of the author's conviction that the world today is gravely imperiled by the existence of nuclear weapons. According to the author, this threat can be met only through general disarmament joined together and coordinated with the parallel creation of an effective world government. He suggests that the most powerful countries should meet in a world constitutional convention with other countries participating in an advisory capacity. The convention would draft a comprehensive world constitution, and a plan of implementation which would then be submitted to every country in the world for open public debate and ratification.

The author then proposes, in constitutional form, specific requirements for the establishment of the legislative, executive, and judiciary sections of the government; a bill of rights; a space law; organization of political parties; a system of career civil service; and the creation of a world security force to implement the prohibition of nuclear weapons and armed aggression.

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

Bureau files reflect prior correspondence with Mr. Breitner in 1957 when he furnished the Bureau a theoretical paper on gravitation.

62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-115

5 DEC 30 1963

LLW:pdb
(7)

353

66 JAN 2 1964

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Belmont December 12, 1963

C. A. Evans

"REVOLT IN THE MAFIA"
BY RAYMOND V. MARTIN
ASSISTANT CHIEF INSPECTOR (RETIRED)
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Book Reviews

The central theme of this book concerns internal mob warfare within one of New York's "families" in La Cosa Nostra, much publicized during the past few years as the Gallo-Profaci war. The author, Assistant Chief Inspector (retired) Raymond V. Martin, New York City Police Department (NYCPD), is a National Academy graduate in good standing (62nd Session, August-November, 1958). He reviews his personal experiences as commander of the Brooklyn South Detectives, the territory which was the locale of most of the violence resulting from the struggle between "Commission" member, Joseph Profaci's parent group, and the insurgent group headed by the Gallo brothers.

Inspector Martin, whose periodic references to the Bureau are complimentary, begins his book by recalling that when the then New York City Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy assigned him the Brooklyn South Detective command in late 1959 to take some positive action on a number of unsolved gang murders in that area, he commented to Martin that his FBI course at the National Academy should be of considerable assistance to him in this important and sensitive assignment. Martin then touches briefly on his experiences in connection with his attendance at the National Academy, considering it an honor to be picked for this training, and indicating delight and satisfaction at his successful completion of the course, culminating in his graduation in the presence of the Director and Commissioner Kennedy, who had come to Washington for the occasion.

Inspector Martin explains that his assignment to deal with the above-mentioned series of mob murders, which to him portended the outbreak of large scale mob warfare, was particularly difficult inasmuch as the NYCPD did not officially subscribe to his belief of the

1 - Crime Records Division
1 - Training Division
1 - Miss Butler, Room 635, N.B.
1 - Buffile (1-8599)

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existence of a cohesive racket organization, which he refers to variously in his book as the syndicate, mob, and Mafia, exerting control over racket activities in New York City and elsewhere. He comments that without such a working "hypothesis" the true meanings of certain gang murders, and the interrelationship among leading racket figures can not readily be gauged. In discussing this problem he also brings up the interesting point that an effective effort against organized crime must take the form of organized and concerted action against the underworld, rather than reaction to individual crimes. He notes that this is not the policy of the NYCPD or, for the most part, of most police departments, explaining that they wait for a specific violation to occur and then try to backtrack, in reaction against the crime. Inspector Martin observes that syndicated crime devotes its entire corporate energy to the promotion of its various racket endeavors, and, unfortunately, racket bosses know how to take advantage of such a negative law enforcement policy.

On the other hand, the author remarks that the FBI accepts the existence of the Mafia (La Cosa Nostra) as a fact and exerts steady pressure against it.

Inspector Martin's tracing of violent incidents transpiring in the Gallos' revolt against Profaci is at times, as indicated above, a surprisingly frank commentary on New York City Police Department procedures and policies. He does not shy away from discussion of corruption, acknowledging that there are "Mafia" payoffs to police, judges, politicians and other officials to insure this organization's uninterrupted control of top racket revenue producers, such as gambling. He acknowledges petty jealousies existing within this vast police organization, and he touches on recurring differences of opinion between agencies representing different law enforcement functions, such as police commands and district attorneys' offices.

With regard to the Gallo-Profaci war itself, Martin generally pictures it as a recklessly ambitious move on the part of the Gallo brothers inasmuch as they, as leaders of a comparatively small and poorly financed group, faced almost insurmountable odds in challenging Profaci, one of the most powerful "Mafia" bosses in this country, and a man who could enlist the aid of literally hundreds of guns from various parts of the country, if necessary, against the insurgents.

In describing positive police action taken during his detective command's coverage of this underworld warfare, he credits the FBI with furnishing valuable information on which a series of raids and arrests were launched against the Gallo group. As mentioned above, Martin's references to the Bureau in this book are complimentary, and none of these references infer that there was anything but a most favorable degree of cooperation between New York City police and the Bureau in the handling of various developments in the Gallo-Profaci warfare.

In assessing the strength of the "Mafia" (La Cosa Nostra), which he considers law enforcement's most formidable adversary, Inspector Martin expresses his belief that the entire La Cosa Nostra empire in New York City, counting hard-core leaders, individuals related through business or other ties to these leaders, those engaged in the numbers racket, bookmakers and their employees, may well embrace 250,000 people. He states that of all their varied racket ventures, gambling is the mob's lifeline. Inasmuch as a significant percentage of the citizenry, in Martin's opinion, is disposed to gamble, he does not believe that it can be prevented. He proposes that the underworld's lifeline should be cut by legalization and Government control of gambling.

Inspector Martin relates that at the height of his detective command's police action against the New York underworld, he was publicly rebuked by Commissioner Kennedy for the handling of two murder subjects who were charged with killing two NYCPD detectives. He explained that the rebuke resulted from protest made by civil liberties groups as a result of television coverage of New York City police taking one of the subjects from a plane at Idlewild Airport upon his return from Chicago, where he was apprehended. Martin explains that it was necessary to use some force in propelling the subject through an angry crowd that gathered, but nevertheless he was held responsible for what the protestors considered to be police brutality. Martin states that he mentions this only to explain that such a public rebuke, and his resultant disagreement with the police commissioner over the justification of the rebuke, for practical purposes ended his usefulness as a police commander and, within a short time, he retired.

In summing up, Inspector Martin states that his experience in dealing with racket leaders and their criminal organization has convinced him that only a positively directed and concerted, continual program against organized crime will have any effect in combating this most serious menace to our society. In his opinion, sporadic police attention to this underworld organization and a policy of reaction, rather than action, will only result in further strengthening this organization, and will allow it to burrow even more deeply into the fabric of our society.

In concluding, Inspector Martin places some of the blame for the tremendous power achieved by organized crime on our corruption as a people. He notes that mob - controlled bookies have customers on Madison Avenue as well as in the slums; that businessmen in trouble employ syndicate arsonists to burn down their establishments; burglarized businesses are content that they are insured against theft and show no particular concern over the apprehension of the burglars; that some businessmen go so far as to place orders for the kind of stolen goods they are prepared to buy; others are not forced into partnership with the mob through extortion, but actually seek out the "syndicate" to improve their competitive position through terrorism and corrupt labor deals; that lawyers who once worked for the Government sometimes head illegitimate mob enterprises.

Inspector Martin closes on a note of pessimism, commenting that he is left with the feeling that new power spheres in the organization (La Cosa Nostra) are forming, and that the wily old "mustachios" are winning again, by playing a patient, waiting game, assisted by the lethargy of officialdom.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

Tolson
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Casper
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-24-63

1 - Sullivan
1 - D. J. Brennan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Garner

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, just published by Farrar, Straus and Company, New York, is a compilation of 15 essays by scholars and political leaders from seven countries showing the means by which communist parties outside the Soviet Union attempt to capture power.

Robert Emond, former Special Agent of the FBI and now Deputy Director of Security for the United States Information Agency, is interested in any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book for use on the book's dust jacket.

KEY TO SUCCESS

The book's thesis is that communists are not swept into power on the tide of historical inevitability. Except where they gain control through military conquest or occupation, the success of communist parties is determined by the political skill of communist leaders in exploiting their opportunities. Communists, who are essentially pragmatists and master politicians, are not hampered by dogmatic ideological considerations or ethical inhibitions.

The key to the growth, strength, and success of communism outside the Soviet Union, the book explains, is not due to communism's inherent revolutionary appeal, but its uncanny ability to obscure its aims and identify itself with popular symbols, slogans, and traditions. Thus, communist parties in the underdeveloped countries strive to identify themselves with slogans of nationalism and anticolonialism; American communists have gone so far as to adopt Tom Paine and Abraham Lincoln as their own heroes.

The book tells how communist parties pose as the "vanguard of the proletariat" in nations with no proletariat, no capitalists, and no industry; military conquest, subversion, and coups d'etat are substituted for proletarian revolutions; small elite groups of intellectual freebooters are substituted for the working masses.

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REC-45 62-46855-263

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10 JAN 7 1964

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

COGENT POINTS

The book makes a number of other cogent points, among which are the following:

(1) The doctrine of the inevitable class struggle, as expounded by Karl Marx, perished with the Hungarian revolution of 1956. To communists, the class struggle has come to signify nothing more than the conflict between communists and noncommunists.

(2) In Red China, the communist party successfully captured the symbols of nationalism and progress, as well as the support of a large portion of Chinese intellectuals and students.

(3) In India, communist strength will continue to grow, but it will not overwhelm Indian democracy. The tragedy of China need not recur in India.

(4) The most important ingredient of communist success in the take-over of Czechoslovakia was failure on the part of democratic political leaders to comprehend fully the character of the force which challenged them and Czech democracy. The communists easily staged their coup in that unfortunate country because they never abandoned their conspiratorial operations while acting as a legal political party.

(5) Communist infiltration of the Congress of Industrial Organizations demonstrates the vulnerability of democratic organizations to penetration and colonization by a disciplined minority, but it also illustrates the capacity of a democratic majority--operating within the context of a free society--to reclaim control of its affairs.

(6) In Africa, a communist take-over or even broad foreign policy cooperation with the Soviet Union or Red China is not likely. The remarkable opportunities offered by the rise of African nationalism were missed by the communist bloc, and future opportunities for penetration will be less widespread and less dramatic.

(7) It is dangerous to look upon Latin American communists as mere "agrarian reformers" or "harmless" nationalists, for they are integral members of the international communist movement.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

The book contains no references to the Director or to the FBI.

OBSERVATION:

As previously indicated, Robert Emond, Deputy Director of Security for the United States Information Agency, is interested in any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book for use on the book's dust jacket. However, since this book consists of contributions by scholars and political leaders from seven foreign countries, it is not believed advisable for the Director to make any comment or endorsement.

JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a member of the political science faculty of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and is a consultant for various Government agencies. She received her A. B. from Barnard College, and her M. A. from Columbia University, where she is now completing her Ph. D. According to Bufiles, she was employed as a researcher for the Ford Fund for the Republic from January, 1956, to September, 1957.

Her husband, Dr. Evron M. Kirkpatrick, is a well-known lecturer, researcher, and advisor on political science and has worked for various Government agencies in the past. He has been the subject of several Security of Government Employees investigations, all of which were favorable.

The book will be retained in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

11/3/64 Mr. Robert Emond, USIA advised Lyn. Liaison

Since this book does not appear to be the type of book the Director should comment on or endorse, Mr. Emond should be appropriately advised by Liaison.

DEMphed GK

Optional Form No. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 23, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: "THE GREEN FELT JUNGLE"
BY ED REID AND OVID DEMARIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purports to be the inside story of Las Vegas and its underworld interests, is co-authored by a former Las Vegas newspaperman, Ed Reid, and Ovid Demaris, another onetime reporter and ex-wire service correspondent who has also indicated plans to write a story on the FBI. Even though Reid has at times been described as an irresponsible newspaperman, guilty of dishonest reporting, this book appears to be reasonably factual and generally in accord with the picture of Las Vegas as we know it through our investigations.

The book penetrates the curtain of respectability behind which the hoodlum-controlled gambling casinos try to exploit the human weaknesses of the millions of tourists who visit Nevada yearly. Figures from our Uniform Crime Reports are used to show Nevada as having the highest crime rate in the country.

The book identifies the hoodlum groups which control the major casinos and discloses the hypocrisy and corruption that surrounds public officials on virtually every level of Government. Senator Barry Goldwater is pictured as a close friend of Gus Greenbaum, hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator, and Willie Bioff, "convicted panderer, extortionist and celebrated stoolie."

The authors claim that Goldwater personally chauffered Bioff in his private plane all over the Southwest. Goldwater, it says, protested that he had no idea that his friend William Nelson was the notorious Willie Bioff. (Author Demaris advised us earlier of these derogatory references and Senator Goldwater was confidentially alerted on September 25, 1963.)

References to the FBI include use of FBI Uniform Crime Report statistics on Nevada, an inaccurate description of former SA Leo Kuykendall, now Chief of Police in Las Vegas, as head of the "Las Vegas FBI Bureau" for 21 years, and mention of the *FBI raid on Roxie's, "the most fabulous brothel in Las Vegas history." None of these references are derogatory.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Alta Butler
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NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 30 1963

DEC 26 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32485-45

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"

On the whole the book is a rather interesting, easy reading account of the hoodlum's development of Las Vegas into the vice capital of the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

For information. A more detailed review of the book is attached.

1 A

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

DETAILS:

"The Green Felt Jungle" is a 242 page book co-authored by Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris. The book was published by Trident Press, New York City, on December 5, 1963. According to the publishers release, Ed Reid won the Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his reporting on the multi-million dollar Harry Gross bookmaking syndicate. He was said to be a former reporter for the "New York Daily News," the "Brooklyn Eagle" and the "Las Vegas Sun." The "Las Vegas Sun" of course is the newspaper run by Herman Greenspun whose background is well known to the Bureau. Among Reid's published books are "The Mafia," "Shame of New York" and "City without Clocks."

Ovid Demaris was formerly with the "Boston Record," the "Los Angeles Times" and was a correspondent for the "United Press." Demaris has written 19 books, among them "The Extortioners," "Lucky Luciano," "The Dillinger Story,""The Parasite" and "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case." We have reviewed the latter two books and while "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case" appears to be an objective account of this infamous crime, "The Parasite" is a sensational story about corruption in the Los Angeles Police Department and it is liberally sprinkled with sex, slang and profanity.

A Tourist Trap: The book opens with the assertion that Las Vegas is "a jungle of green-felt crap tables, roulette layouts and slot machines in which the entire population directly or indirectly is devoted to fleecing tourists." The immoral character of Las Vegas is frequently noted with comments such as "unless you are addicted to gambling, drinking or fornication, the Las Vegas action soon becomes a bore." The book describes the live and let live attitude of Nevada officialdom and even some of the clergy to whom are attributed statements such as "a man or a woman who gets into trouble through gambling in Las Vegas would also be getting into trouble through gambling in some form anywhere in this world."

Nevada Crime Statistics: Several pages of the book are devoted to statistics showing that Nevada has the highest crime rate in the country as well as the highest suicide rate. The FBI Uniform Crime Report, it states, "bluntly testifies to the lawlessness in the jungle."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

The Best First: The most interesting section of the book is the early chapters which deal with the movement of notorious eastern hoodlums to the West Coast and thence to Las Vegas where through the vision of Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, the fabulous Flamingo Hotel was opened in 1945. Following Siegel's assassination by the mob in 1947, the author notes the take over by Meyer Lansky, et al, who placed Gus Greenbaum in charge of the Flamingo.

The Mayor of Paradise: This title refers to the official proclamation of Gus Greenbaum as the first Mayor of Paradise, the area in which the section known as the Las Vegas "strip" is located. This section which deals almost entirely with Greenbaum also refers to the association of Senator Barry Goldwater with Greenbaum and with the notorious Willie Bioff, convicted panderer and extortionist. The book alleges that Goldwater and Bioff were "often seen together and Goldwater (who was a Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve) personally chauffeured Bioff in his private plane all over the Southwest to attend various parties."

The bodies of Gus and Bess Greenbaum were found with their throats slashed in their home in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 3, 1958. Until shortly before his murder, Gus Greenbaum had been the operator of a casino in the Riveria Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, and he had also operated the casino of the Flamingo Hotel in that city which was reportedly owned by slain racketeer, Ben Siegel. No suspects were developed in connection with the death and murder of the Greenbaums and the name of Senator Goldwater never came up in connection with our contact with sources in following the Greenbaum case as an anti-racketeering matter.

Bufiles do reveal a constituent type inquiry from Senator Goldwater on April 3, 1957, to former Bureau official Louis B. Nichols regarding a possible presidential pardon for Willie Bioff, then deceased. Bioff too was killed in gangland style when his pickup truck was blown up by a bomb on November 4, 1955. The letter from Bioff's wife, Mrs. Laurie A. Nelson, to Senator Goldwater indicated the Senator might have been personally acquainted with Willie Bioff, also known as William Nelson.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

Who Owns Whom: Hoodlum interest in the gambling casinos is the subject of the 4th chapter which is entitled, "The Temples of Mammon." Here the authors get down to business and name with considerable accuracy the hoodlum figures who control the various gambling casinos. The image of Wilbur Clark, well-publicized President of the Desert Inn, is deflated with statements such as "Wilbur is, has been, and always will be a well-dressed puppet to the gambling fraternity," and "the depth of Wilbur's ignorance is surpassed only by the height of his ego."

Hoodlum interest holders such as Moe Dalitz, Frank Costello of New York, Carlos Marcello of New Orleans, Isador Blumenfield, also known as Kid Cann of Minneapolis, Joseph "Doc" Stacher and Frank Sinatra are mentioned in this section.

Skimming: There is a brief reference to skimming which the authors refer to as "slicing off the top." In this manner, they say, Las Vegas contributes millions of tax-free dollars to the coffers of organized crime. The authors note that the gambling is a hard-cash proposition and that even if Revenue men could manage to get into the counting room three times a day in all the casinos, the gamblers would still have a dozen other cheating tricks that would make a straight count impossible.

Teamster Money in Las Vegas: A chapter entitled "Hoffa's Fountain of Pension Juice," deals with the millions of dollars on loan from the Teamster's pension fund, which has been used to finance an expansion program for some of the larger hotels, including the Fremont, Dunes and Stardust Hotels.

Sex for Sale: This chapter on prostitution in Las Vegas goes into some detail concerning the FBI raid on Roxies on April 28, 1954, which resulted in the prosecution of Roxie and Eddie Clippinger on White Slave Traffic Act charges as a result of their operation of the "most fabulous brothel in Las Vegas history." This case resulted in the expose' of the corrupt Clark County Sheriff Glen Jones.

Sheriff Jones' million-dollar libel suit against Hermann Greenspun of the "Las Vegas Sun" resulted in the use of the infamous Pierre La Fitte, also known as Louis Tabet, as an undercover operator whose goal was to obtain evidence against Sheriff Jones in order to neutralize the afore-mentioned libel suit. Verbatim transcription of conversations recorded by La Fitte exposes the political corruption evident at all levels of government in Nevada resulting in the resignation of Nevada Lieutenant Governor Cliff Jones as Democratic National Committeeman.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

Political Corruption: The political maneuvers of the late Senator Pat McCarran "the most powerful politician in Nevada's history" is outlined in the chapter entitled "Kingmakers and Tax Dodgers." Reference is also made to visits of various public officials to Las Vegas at tax payer expense including the April, 1962, junket of Senators Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona), Howard Cannon (D., Nevada), and Frank Moss (D., Utah) along with 50 Air Force Reserve members from Goldwater's unit. The group arrived in Las Vegas in President Kennedy's official airplane for an "inspection tour" of Nellis Air Force Base. The authors stated inspection consisted of a one-half hour look at a display of 5-105's after which the group went to town to see the sights of Las Vegas.

How to Make Friends and Stay out of Jail: This entire chapter deals with Joseph "Doc" Stacher as the number one man behind the Sands Hotel operation, describing Stacher and "his usually untouchable pal Meyer Lansky" as the "two richest and most powerful Jewish mobsters in America today." Reference is also made to the Los Angeles Grand Jury investigation of Stacher and the Sands Hotel where witnesses Carl Cohen, Aaron Weisberg, Charles Kandel and Leo Durr of the Sands and Eddie Levinson and Edward Torres of the Fremont refused to testify because of electronic listening devices discovered in the Sands Hotel.

The Last Two Chapters: These chapters entitled "Jungle Warfare, Las Vegas Style" and "The Mafia Code of the Jungle" deal with the gangland slayings attributed to the underworld forces that control Nevada's gambling industry. Principal attention is given to the warfare between Benny Binion, long time boss of the Horseshoe Club, and his Dallas, Texas, enemy Herbert Novel.

The book closes with a reference to and quotations from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within." The authors point out that this is a citizens fight against the enemy within, that money, not a gun, is the power of the underworld "used to corrupt and debase the very foundations of democracy."

FBI References: Other than quoting FBI Uniform Crime Report statistics the only references to the FBI are the FBI raid on Roxie's mentioned above, reference to former SA Leo Kuykendall, now chief of police of Las Vegas, "head of the Las Vegas FBI Bureau" for 21 years and description of one "Chink" Rothman as a "stoolie" for the FBI. None of these references are derogatory.

5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

October 28, 1963

Title of Book "WHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN: A REPORT ON ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, MALCOLM X and the BLACK MUSLIM WORLD"

Author LOUIS E. LOMAX

Published by World Publishing Company,

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security / Kleinknecht	☑	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Training Division, J. B.		
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☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
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☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
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☐ Crime Records		
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☐ Inspection Div		
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Book rec'd 12-5-63 A.M.B.

Routed to Research Analysts

REC-125 62-46855-264

NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 10 1964

Black Muslim Exposé 10/28
World will publish next Monday "When the Word Is Given: A Report on Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X and the Black Muslim World," by Louis E. Lomax. Writing with firsthand knowledge, the author has sought to tell the inside story of the history and growing power of the Black Muslim movement and to portray its leaders.

351 Nature of Book:

File 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE ANATOMY OF LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 11/22/63

1 - Research - Satellite
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

Tolson
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Book

An advance copy of captioned book, to be published on November 25, has been sent to the Director by the publisher, Trident Press, New York City. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 11/15/63 and the book was forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

The Author

Supreme Court Justice Douglas is well known to the Bureau. He has been a long-time critic of the Government's loyalty-security program and, on occasions, he has been critical of the Bureau's role in this program. We have never investigated him.

No Reference to FBI

Neither the Director nor the FBI are mentioned in the book.

Rule of Law

In his book, Douglas maintains that constructive authority emanates from truth, not from power. He holds that only durable institutions built on the rule of law can save the world from destroying itself in a thermonuclear holocaust.

Douglas' credo is that a world without war "can be achieved in this century if, instead of expending our energies on exploiting deterrent power, we make an understanding of the anatomy of liberty both at the local and at the world level our preoccupation."

A staunch advocate of the United Nations, Douglas feels that this organization is today the expression of world opinion that the cult or regime of force must be replaced by a measure of world law. He favors the admission of Red China to the United Nations because China is too big to ignore and the Peking regime is firmly established.

62-46855

RSG:rlh
(9)

1 - 94-33476 (W. O. Douglas)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/13/81 BY SP-1 GS/mf

62-46855-265

6 JAN 20 1964

94-33476-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

34 JAN 27 1964

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: THE ANATOMY OF LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
62-46855

Grand Alliance Needed

While Douglas recognizes the ideological differences that produce dangerous conflicts, he urges that we try to identify and stress those things, qualities, and interests which are shared by all peoples. An important condition to making the rule of law a way of life, Douglas emphasizes, is the need for the West to work for a grand alliance with Russia so that military clashes can be avoided. In addition, he says there is a need to intensify the search for a political rapprochement between the West and the Soviet-Sino bloc, although he realizes that no quick, easy solution is likely.

Communism Will Mellow

Douglas subscribes to the view that communism will mellow with the passage of time. "Communism will run its course," he confidently predicts. "Belgrade is as far to the right of Moscow as Moscow is to the right of Peking. Once the Russian armies are withdrawn from Eastern Europe, there will be a flowering in some countries that will also put them far to the right of Russia. Russia itself will soon be an affluent society, more interested in internal contentment than external aggression. Time will soften the clashes between the Western world and the communist bloc as it did between Christianity and Islam."

The book has been forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : R. W. SMITH

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW:
VOCABULARY OF COMMUNISM
By Lester De Koster
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: January 22, 1964

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Section Tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - M. M. Chamberlain

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

As the author, Lester De Koster, writes: "Criticism is unmeaningful without understanding." If we hope to master an enemy we must master his beliefs. To aid in the study and understanding of communism, the author has compiled this inclusive glossary of key communist terms and central ideas. The book also includes short biographies of select contemporary and historic personalities connected with the communist movement, describes significant things and events, and sets out short summaries of communist classics and anticommunist works.

This is a scholarly study and will be of inestimable value as a reference book for all Bureau personnel involved in communist research.

References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director. These are very favorable and appear on pages 11 and 222-223. On page 11, De Koster opens his "Introduction" by referring to Mr. Hoover's advice to Americans to study communism. On pages 222-223, in listing summaries of anticommunist books, he begins with the Director's book A Study of Communism which he describes as a "clear, scholarly and unequivocal confrontation of Communism with Democracy." Students, he writes, are not likely to find another book "which does the job Mr. Hoover set out to do better than it is done here."

Data in Bufiles Regarding Author and Publisher

The Bureau has not conducted any investigation of the author nor is there any derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. He holds an M.A. degree in philosophy and

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EX 104

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22 JAN 27 1964

53 JAN 30 1964

RESEARCH SATELLITE 62-46855

Butler

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI
JAN 23 2 31 PM '64

REC-D
INSPECTOR
ESP., N. I., C. R. BRANCH
JAN 22 5 58 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV
JAN 22 4 32 PM '64

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

JAN 23 12 42 PM '64

REC-D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE

MR. JONES
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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: VOCABULARY OF COMMUNISM
By Lester De Koster

library science from the University of Michigan and frequently lectures on communism as well as Christian education.

Regarding the publisher, William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Bureau files reflect correspondence with this company in the past regarding the publication of another book by De Koster entitled Communism and Christian Faith. Mr. Eerdmans furnished the Director a complimentary copy of the book for which the Director thanked him on 3/7/62.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the value of this book to the Central Research Unit, it is recommended that it be retained in Central Research library and that a permanent chargeout card be prepared in the Bureau library.

DONE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/5/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - R.W.Smith
Atten. Miss Butler
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

This memorandum is prepared to show the above-captioned book has been reviewed and has been found to be an outdated rehash of the Burgess-Maclean case.

THE AUTHORS:

Anthony Purdy is described as a free-lance writer who has done magazine, television, and book work for the past three years. This is his first book published in the United States. Douglas Sutherland is described as a World War II veteran and a former Conservative candidate for Parliament. Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning either name. Both writers are British nationals.

PUBLISHING COMPANY:

This book was published by Doubleday & Company, Inc. Bufiles show this is one of the largest publishing firms in the field. Bufiles show we have generally had cordial relations with this firm.

THE PUBLICATION:

The book retells the story of Burgess and Maclean, British diplomats who fled to Russia in May, 1951, when they were forewarned of the probable arrest of Maclean. The book goes into great detail concerning the college life of both men, showing how they were communists in college. It details their careers and attempts to show how their obvious faults were overlooked.

The book is extremely critical of MI-5, MI-6, and the British Foreign Office for alleged mishandling of the case. The author claims that Burgess was tipped off by a friend in MI-5 of Maclean's impending interview and probable arrest. The book does not mention Harold "Kim" Philby, former MI-6 man who defected in January, 1963, and who was

1 - 100-374183 (Burgess and Maclean)
1 - 65-68043 (Philby)

REC-9 100-374183-267

EX 104

12 FEB 10 1964

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Enclosure

57 FEB 14 1964

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Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

accepted as a defector and a Soviet citizen in July, 1963. It is interesting to note that the announcement of the defection of Philby was made by the Prime Minister of England and included the statement that Philby admitted that he had warned Maclean through Burgess of his impending arrest. The book also fails to mention the death of Burgess, which occurred in Moscow in August, 1963.

There are no derogatory references to the FBI.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached book be placed in the Bureau library. - done 2/6/64 (LDS)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - H. L. Edwards
1 - Wannall

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-11-64

1 - O'Brien

FROM : W. R. Wannall

Tolson
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Gandy

SUBJECT: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

Book Reviews

A review of captioned publication was requested by Inspector H. L. Edwards.

Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding the ICOJ. A news clipping from the Washington Daily News 1-4-57 describes the ICOJ as an unofficial group of 15 international lawyers from 15 nations. This news clipping indicated the ICOJ previously published two papers on the Russian intervention in Hungary which are described as classics in the interpretation of international law. The Commission describes itself, according to captioned publication, as a non-governmental organization which has Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The list of members of the ICOJ includes Dudley B. Bonsal, U. S. District Judge, Southern District of New York, and immediate Past President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. We conducted DAPLI investigation of Bonsal in connection with his appointment as U. S. District Judge and no derogatory information was developed. Other members of the ICOJ are listed as representatives of a number of other countries and biographical data indicates all have impressive legal backgrounds.

Captioned publication, generally, is an indictment of the activities of the present revolutionary government of Cuba with regard to enforcement of law, handling of the Judiciary, and denial of civil and political rights. The government of Fidel Castro is described as having moved in less than four years of existence, from a moderate climate of democratic reform into the violent atmosphere of an extremist authoritarian state.

This book is divided into four parts. The first part is in the nature of background and deals with the social, economic and underlying political features of Cuba. It traces the deterioration of the Judiciary/ the Castro regime's efforts to reorganize the Judiciary according to the democratic patterns of the Cuban 1940 Constitution opposed by those within the Castro regime who demanded a "popular judiciary according to the new aims of the Cuban Revolution." Castro's popular militia was organized. This group took on the function of magistrates and militia.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

Reforms put into effect by the Castro government deprived the Cuban Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction in constitutional questions as well as administrative functions regarding members of the Judiciary and its employees. A purge of the Cuban Judiciary resulted in the resignation or dismissal of many of the leading members of the Cuban courts.

On 8-21-61, the "socialist character of the new Cuban revolutionary justice" was announced. Judges were to be "active guardians of socialist legality" and to implement this trend, courses of "socialism" were organized largely for members of the Judiciary.

"Emergency" laws, which originally had applied to those who held posts of responsibility under Batista, were gradually extended to deal with any opposition to the Castro regime.

Part Two deals with the constitutional legislation of Cuba. The Cuban Constitution for the Republic was adopted July 8, 1940, and governed Cuba for twelve years. On 3-10-52 the constitution was suspended by Batista and at this time the 1940 Constitution became the banner under which the fight was carried out against Batista.

On 2-7-59 the 1940 Constitution was replaced by the Fundamental Law of the Castro government. Sixteen amendments to the Fundamental Law have been passed.

While the dogmatic part of Castro's Fundamental Law is practically the same as the 1940 Constitution, alterations in the text of the 1940 Constitution made the Fundamental Law the basis for the present totalitarian government in Cuba. All amendments to the Fundamental Law reveal their purpose as the concentration of arbitration power in the hands of the ruling group.

Part Three deals with criminal law in Cuba. The main trends, with regard to present substantive and procedural legislation regarding the current Cuban criminal law, are noted as follows:

(1) Retroactivity of criminal legislation may be applied to the detriment of the accused.

(2) The death sentence may be imposed for a variety of political offenses.

(3) Total confiscation of property may be ordered against political offenders by court sentence as well as in extra-judicial administrative proceedings.

(4) Those indicted for political offenses are deprived of the right of habeas corpus.

(5) Those indicted for political offenses are prevented from attacking the violation of guarantees contained in constitutional legislation before the Supreme Court of the land.

There follows an analysis of substantive criminal legislation under Castro. This analysis points out the expanding scope of acts punishable under revolutionary legislation, the vagueness of the concept of counterrevolutionary crimes, and the broad jurisdiction of the revolutionary tribunals with their extreme and usually sudden penalties.

Part Four deals with statements taken by the ICOJ from witnesses and participants in the arena of revolutionary justice under the Castro regime. These accounts of alleged justice in Cuba under the present system leave no doubt that human dignity, human rights, the basic fundamentals of substantive and procedural law, have been brushed aside to suit totalitarian objectives and political aims of Castro and his followers.

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-4-64

FROM: M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: THEO WAYLER WILLIAMS, AUTHOR OF "THE FBI SECURITY AFFAIR"

Herbert E. Hoffman, Chief, Legislative and Legal Section of the Department, furnished the Bureau a letter from Williams and a copy of captioned book for our information. Hoffman also furnished his proposed reply to Williams. The Director noted, "Who is this character Williams?"

THEO WAYLER WILLIAMS:

Williams has previously come to the Bureau's attention. He first wrote the Bureau in 1957, alleging that the FBI had been overzealous with reference to his activities, stating that an FBI Agent posing as an Army Captain had been checking on him. We ascertained that the Air Force had recently investigated Williams relative to his employment with them. Air Force investigators had indicated that Williams suffered from a mental disorder. He was the subject of an investigation in 1957, for making omissions on a Government Personnel Security Questionnaire; prosecution was declined by the U. S. Attorney, as he felt prosecution would be unsuccessful.

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Williams has subsequently addressed several letters to the Bureau alleging FBI interference, causing him to be refused employment, his letters were rambling and incoherent and no acknowledgment was made to them. The White House and the Attorney General have also in the past forwarded us copies of material from Williams, and in each instance the material was returned to Williams without cover letter.

[redacted]

A review of the book reflected that Williams is obviously mentally unbalanced. It contains rambling accounts of individuals following him and persecuting him. Williams mentions the FBI throughout, charging that we had harassed him and prevented him from holding engineering positions. The book

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contains copies of Williams' letters to the Director, as well as letters to various Congressmen about the FBI. Also included is a letter from the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to Williams advising they could find no evidence the FBI had prevented him from obtaining employment. The inside cover of the book reflected that only very limited quantities of the book were printed.

Consideration has in the past been given to interviewing Williams concerning his allegations, but in view of his mental condition, it was felt no useful purpose would be served in doing so.

RECOMMENDATION:

That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office should return the material to Mr. Hoffman in the Department and advise him that Williams has previously come to the FBI's attention, that his allegations against the FBI are false, and that individuals who have contacted Williams consider him to be suffering from a mental disorder. It should be tactfully suggested to Hoffman that material received from Williams has in the past been returned to him without cover letter, and that Hoffman's proposed reply, if sent, might only encourage Williams in his false allegations.

Handled with Hoffman 2/5/64 eck

ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ASSASSINS"
BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Book Reviews

Robert J. Donovan originally published the above-captioned book in 1952 and has come out with a new edition, January, 1964, in a pocketbook by Popular Library to include a chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy. Donovan has obviously done a hurry-up job and his research is undoubtedly based on newspaper accounts and possibly he has also had access to FBI material in the possession of the Warren Commission. Generally, the chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy follows events which are substantially correct, however, Donovan has also used considerable literary license in dramatizing some of the story.

There are some statements which are inaccurate and are set forth as follows:

Page 22 Donovan states the rifle was purchased for $12.78. The actual total cost as reported in the FBI report made available to the Warren Commission is $21.46.

Page 24 Donovan claims Oswald qualified as a sharpshooter in the Marine Corps. U.S. Marine Corps records reveal Oswald received a "marksman" rating.

Page 31 It is stated Oswald started work at the Texas School Book Depository on October 15, 1963. Oswald actually started work on October 16, 1963.

Page 33 It is claimed that Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit presumably heard the police radio sounding an alarm for a man of Oswald's appearance and that the bulletin had been broadcast after a check of employees at the Book Depositiory revealed that Oswald was missing. It will never be known what caused Patrolman Tippit to pursue Oswald. He certainly had not responded to a police alarm. He was last heard from by the police dispatcher at 12:54 p.m. and the next recorded transmission from his police car was 1:18 p.m. when a private citizen announced over the radio that a police officer, apparently from that vehicle, had been shot.

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Page 34 Donovan alleges that one of the three bullets fired by Oswald was recovered from the President's body. No bullets were recovered from President Kennedy's body. Donovan states that the police discovered a map of the city in Oswald's rooming house on which the approximate trajectory of the fatal shots had been plotted. This is one of the early rumors appearing in the newspapers which was discounted and discredited. Donovan is probably referring to a map prepared by Ruth Paine showing possible employment locations in Dallas for Oswald.

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1964 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen

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M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "THE ASSASSINS" BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Page 35 Donovan states Jack Ruby shot Oswald with a snub-nosed .32 calibre revolver. It was a .38 Colt-Cobra.

ROBERT J. DONOVAN:

As indicated on the cover, Mr. Donovan is author of "PT 109: John F. Kennedy in World War II." He is now chief of the Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau and was formerly associated with the Washington Bureau of "The Herald Tribune." He is also author of the pro-Eisenhower book captioned "Eisenhower: the Inside Story."

Donovan was investigated at the request of the White House in August, 1955. No derogatory information was developed with the exception of a reference to him as having attended the Fifth National Conference of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1941. It developed that Mr. Donovan attended this in connection with his newspaper assignment. On October 31, 1957, the Director congratulated Mr. Donovan on his appointment as head of the Washington Bureau of "The New York Herald Tribune."

In October, 1961, we had a run-in with Mr. Donovan in connection with an article in "The New York Herald Tribune" relating to the case involving Elliott Kahaner and New York State Supreme Court Justice J. Vincent Keogh. The newspaper item in question was attributed to a "trusted FBI source." It appeared that Donovan was challenged by Mr. Guthman of the Department over a statement in "The Herald Tribune" to the effect that a Brooklyn Congressman had been involved in the case when in fact he had not. Donovan through his New York office was endeavoring to run the story down and was told the story came from the U. S. Attorney's office in New York City and a "trusted FBI source." Donovan interpreted this to be a source the FBI had used in the past and Guthman apparently interpreted this as a source within the FBI. It appeared that "The New York Herald Tribune" had made an erroneous statement and was trying to clean their own skirts by blaming the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.